THE

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1807.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September 1807. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1807.
Aug.	°	°	°		
27	69	79	70	29,92	fair
28	66	78	60	,78	fair & windy
29	63	68	59	,91	showery
30	61	67	54	,95	fair
31	54	62	55	30,09	cloudy
S. 1	56	69	53	,20	fair
2	54	69	55	,19	fair
3	54	68	56	,04	fair
4	61	72	61	29,90	fair
5	63	68	60	,68	fair & windy
6	54	63	48	,45	fair & windy
7	47	62	45	,76	fair
8	44	60	54	30,00	fair
9	55	65	55	29,51	rain
10	35	56	44	30,00	cloudy
11	41	59	45	29,95	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1807.
Sept.	°	°	°		
12	43	57	44	29,79	fair
13	42	54	41	,97	fair
14	40	57	45	,96	fair
15	45	54	49	,99	fair
16	43	56	44	,94	fair
17	42	54	40	,91	fair
18	38	57	45	,84	fair
19	44	59	44	,98	fair
20	38	59	52	30,21	cloudy
21	50	59	55	29,99	cloudy
22	52	58	56	,75	rain
23	56	60	55	,55	rain
24	55	63	53	,51	cloudy
25	56	59	50	,39	showery

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 19, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middlef.	72	1	43	10	39	10	34	6	55	9
Surrey	75	0	46	0	40	4	33	4	52	6
Hertford	68	4	44	5	40	3	27	2	48	6
Bedford	69	2	49	6	39	2	28	6	48	7
Huntingd.	63	6	00	0	40	6	26	4	45	6
Northam.	64	8	45	0	35	6	28	6	46	0
Rutland	74	0	00	0	42	0	00	0	58	0
Leiceſter	68	9	48	2	40	7	29	2	49	11
Nottingh.	76	10	46	0	45	0	32	2	49	6
Derby	79	0	00	0	00	0	30	6	56	8
Stafford	72	1	00	0	41	8	29	0	56	5
Salop	69	5	48	10	00	0	31	8	00	0
Hereford	66	1	44	8	38	0	30	4	49	6
Worceſt.	70	1	48	10	37	4	36	6	51	7
Warwick	71	8	56	0	40	0	38	7	54	8
Wilts	69	4	00	0	38	0	34	8	58	6
Berks	72	9	48	6	37	9	33	6	58	6
Oxford	71	0	00	0	34	9	31	6	49	4
Bucks	68	10	00	0	41	0	31	9	49	10
Brecon	65	7	44	9	34	8	25	4	00	0
Montgo.	67	2	00	0	00	0	29	11	00	0
Radnor	65	7	00	0	33	8	27	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

71	2	47	6	38	7	29	3	51	8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

67	4	41	8	34	7	29	0	51	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Eſſex	71	4	45	9	40	4	29	3	50	9
Kent	68	9	47	0	41	9	32	6	50	3
Suſſex	68	4	00	0	00	0	34	10	50	0
Suffolk	61	0	46	0	36	4	27	6	43	10
Cambrid.	62	2	44	10	00	0	24	9	00	0
Norfolk	62	10	43	0	35	2	30	0	00	0
Lincoln	69	11	49	0	44	1	26	10	54	9
York	71	5	00	0	35	10	27	0	57	3
Durham	74	8	00	0	42	8	31	4	00	0
Northum.	66	8	50	0	38	0	29	2	00	0
Cumberl.	77	11	59	9	42	0	32	6	00	0
Weſtmor.	84	6	61	4	38	4	30	8	00	0
Lancaſter	74	2	00	0	43	7	28	4	47	4
Cheſter	70	9	00	8	00	0	26	6	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	42	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	78	5	00	0	41	7	28	9	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	75	8	00	0	38	0	21	8	00	0
Merioneth.	78	11	00	0	40	6	26	0	00	0
Cardigan	68	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	66	2	00	0	35	8	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	76	6	00	0	33	10	18	5	00	0
Glamorg.	70	3	00	0	42	8	24	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	71	8	00	0	34	2	32	10	00	0
Somerſet	75	10	00	0	31	4	26	0	52	6
Monmo.	70	8	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	76	8	00	0	33	7	27	1	00	0
Cornwall	80	6	00	0	38	9	32	8	00	0
Dorſet	75	7	00	0	36	0	32	0	52	0
Hant	71	4	00	0	39	2	32	3	49	6

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Diſtricts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe		Oatmeal		Beer or Big	
q.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
71	6	46	1	38	11	28	1	50	8	62	0	43	5	00	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For SEPTEMBER, 1807.

LETTERS FROM HOLLAND AND GERMANY IN 1794.
LETTER III.

Arnheim, April 16, 1794.

My Dear Friend,

I WROTE to you from Utrecht on the 14th. On that day we made an excurſion to Zeiſt, a moſt beautiful village five miles to the Eaſt of Utrecht, which no traveller ought to omit viſiting. Here the Stadtholder lay encamped when the Pruſſians came to his relief, in 1787, and delivered Holland from the fetters of Republican tyranny. But Zeiſt is chiefly memorable as a Moravian Settlement, which commenced in 1746, and has ever ſince continued to flouriſh under the foſtering wing of the States of Utrecht. The principal part of the village of Zeiſt forms a large ſquare of neat and elegant buildings, ſurrounded by delightful groves and walks. The Moravians have a handſome place of worſhip, which is ſerved by two paſtors; and, ſince their firſt eſtabliſhment here, they have maintained an uniform ſanctity of character, which has gained them general eſteem. They have, moreover, introduced into the Settlement a great variety of uſeful trades; and the village is adorned with many beautiful ſhops, in which I ſaw abundance of curious wares, and numerous ſpecimens of exquiſite workmanſhip. You are no ſtranger to my ſentiments reſpecting the Moravian Brethren. I know no ſect of Chriſtians who ſo conſpicuouſly exhibit that badge by which the great Head of the Church characterized his genuine followers, namely, brotherly love. Their labours among the Heathen are well known, and afford the moſt convincing proof that the love of Chriſt is the grand ſource of true philanthropy. Under the influence of that Divine principle, we have ſeen the Moravian Miſſionaries making their way through burning deſerts and the howling wilderneſs, and planting the roſe of Sharon amidſt the ſnows of Greenland; in ſhort, the labours of thoſe worthies are a ſtriking exemplification of that charity which, to uſe the language of Inſpiration, *beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things*: and this their "work of faith, and labour of love, and patience of hope," will be told for a memorial of the *Unitas Fratrum* in all *churches of the Saints* to the end of time. You know the doctrinal ſyſtem of the Moravian Brethren accords with the Confeſſion of Augſburg; and their Liturgy, in the main points, is in uniſon with our own, of which we juſtly boaſt as a model of pure and primitive worſhip. With regard to their conſtitution and diſcipline, they lay claim to the title of a Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, and proved their Epiſcopal Succeſſion to the entire ſatisfaction of two of our moſt eminent Primates; I mean the Archbiſhops Wake and Potter; the latter of whom wrote a congratulatory Epiſtle to the famous Count Zinzendorf, on his being conſecrated a Biſhop of the Moravian Church. They have alſo been formally recognized by an Act of the Britiſh Legiſlature as Proteſtant Epiſcopalians; and therefore, as Members of the Church of England, we cannot, with any conſiſtency, withhold from them the right-hand of fellowſhip. I have two Clerical Friends, whoſe ſentiments concerning the Moravian Brethren are quite in uniſon with my own; and I have a letter from each of them now before me, of which I give you the following extracts, which, from your knowledge *of the men and their communication*,

nication, you will read, I am sure, with peculiar satisfaction: "The Moravian Brethren, who have been honoured with such success in Greenland and in the wilds of America, were not furnished with arts and sciences, and were incapable of logical and learned discussions, but their breasts were warmed with the love of God and man: they preached with great simplicity Jesus Christ and him crucified; they endured hardship; they declined no danger; they sought not the praise of men; they were unremitting in their labours; if reviled, they reviled not again; if injured, they bore it patiently; they cared not only for the souls, but for the bodies of their hearers, and endeavoured to recommend their doctrine to them by every kind and benevolent office in their power; they placed their whole dependence upon Him whom they preached; and thus they enlightened the most ignorant, and tamed the most savage. Surely to them the prophecy has been signally fulfilled: 'The wilderness, and the solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom like the rose.' I hope I have profited by their history and example." —"I spent nearly three days lately with the Moravians at ———. There I seemed, in no small degree, to have entered into the rest appointed for the people of God. Stillness, patient industry, contentment, self-abasement, love, humility, and fervent piety, were conspicuous among that happy society. I was admitted to their familiar life, and to their most solemn devotions. Nobody was flattered, nor was any one neglected. Authority there was indeed among them, but obedience was so readily paid as to make authority scarcely discernible. The pride of that knowledge which puffeth up, and the vain desire of praise, were unknown there; they were strangers to abject poverty on the one hand, and to haughty wealth, with its empty trappings, on the other hand; in short, I seemed to be in a world as yet unconscious of the agitations, the bitterness, the distraction, which elsewhere so unhappily prevail for want of a spirit of true religion." I assure you, my friend, there are few topics which so warm my breast, and animate my pen, as those which refer to the Moravian Brethren. My first removal from Alma Mater was to a place where they had a very respectable congregation; and happier hours I never expect to pass in this world, than I have enjoyed in the society and converse of the Brethren. The remembrance of their exalted piety, their purity of manners, their heavenly conversation, their brotherly love, is cheering to my heart. Among many worthies whom I could mention, how sweet and refreshing is the memory of Benjamin La Trobe, of whom I never think without saying to myself in the words of Bishop Lowth,

At veniet felicius ævum,
Quando iterum tecum si modo dignus ero."

To return from this digression, for which I am sure you will require no apology. After we had gratified our curiosity at Zeist, we returned to spend the evening at Utrecht. On our arrival there, we heard of a barbarous murder just committed upon a Jew by a teacher of English in that city. The murderer was in custody, and was shortly to suffer the dreadful punishment of being broken on the wheel. This mode of execution, which I am happy to say is unknown in our native land, is common on the Continent. At the same time, I am far from being an advocate for our criminal code of Jurisprudence, which is by much too sanguinary; and it were greatly to be wished, that our punishments bore a juster proportion to crimes than they do. The gradations of vice are confounded by our penal laws; and men are often incited to commit a greater crime, in order to prevent the detection of a less. It is the voice of nature, that he who embrues his hand in the blood of a fellow-creature, is unfit to live in society—and the voice of Nature is the voice of God; but we ought to *remember mercy in the midst of judgment*, and not to protract and diversify the agonies of the unhappy culprit, but to be satisfied with a deprivation of life in the most easy and expeditious manner possible.

We invited Professor Brown, and a young Gentleman who now occupies a chair in the University of St. Andrew's, to spend the evening with us at our Inn, and they furnished us with an Attic evening's entertainment. I was much amused with some anecdotes they gave us of a very popular preacher who has lately figured away at Utrecht, and was indeed the chief subject of conversation while we were there. He is quite a young man, handsome in his person, of most insinuating address,

and

and so distinguished are his talents of oratory, that wherever he is expected to preach, the church is filled long before the appointed hour. His powers of persuasion are great indeed, and he is such a master of the pathetic, that he can melt his auditory into tears whenever he has a mind. The impression he made upon the ladies was extraordinary. A great many young ladies of beauty and fashion were over head and ears in love with him; or, to speak in their own language, "dying for him;" and I must not omit mentioning a singular anecdote of one of his admirers, a very pretty young woman of Utrecht; she walked close at his heels one day in the street from the church to his own house, and after treading in his steps all the way, she took off her shoes upon her return home, imprinted a thousand kisses upon the soles, and now keeps them locked up in a drawer as sacred relics, to which she pays her devotion regularly every morning when she rises, and she continues this practice, notwithstanding she has lost all hope of being united in wedlock to the Preacher, who has lately been married to a Countess in the province of Utrecht, whose relations opposed the match with all their might, and strove by all possible methods to divert her mind from the *Domine*, but all to no purpose; her constant answer was, "No alternative but the *Domine* or death; unless I am permitted to marry him, *il faut mourir de chagrin*;" and they were forced to submit to the mortification of having the noble blood of the house of Randwyk contaminated by the union of a plebeian.

We arrived at this place last night. I rose very early this morning to write to you and another friend. It is now time to go to breakfast, after which I shall take a view of Arnheim. We purpose setting out this afternoon for Nimeguen, from whence you may expect to hear from me; in the mean time, I remain your sincere friend.

Mr. URBAN, *Wolverhampton, Sept.* 2.

A CORRESPONDENT in your last, who calls himself, *A well-disposed Christian, alias a Protestant, not without some sparks of belief*, gently reproaches me with having neglected to notice the strictures of P. C. in your number for June last, on "The authentic Documents relative to the miraculous Cure of Win. White, &c." published by me about two years ago. Both these writers are entitled to my respect; and I should not have left the former so long without an answer, had not distant journeys, and the composition of a work now almost ready for the press, rendered it impossible for me to send one sooner. But as to other writers, who are in the habit of applying the epithets *insolent* and *impudent*, and of *giving the lie* to those who differ from them upon theological subjects; or who, when fairly and fully answered, repeat their objections again and again in different compositions, but in the same form of words, like the insect which weaves its net in the same converging and transverse lines, as often as it is swept away; I wish to have no relation with them either of peace or war.

Happily, my answer to P. C. may be brought within a narrow compass; as he refuses to enter into the question of fact concerning the late cure with me. In like manner, Mr. Urban, I observe your Reviewer, in his criticisms upon my pamphlet several months ago, did not dispute the truth of a single document contained in it; nor has Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in the notice which he has taken of it in his costly edition of Giraldus Cambrensis, questioned a single fact. This passing over of matter of fact by my several critics has not, you must observe, happened through inattention to it. For many are the visits from respectable and intelligent persons, which Winefred White has received; and severe have been the examinations which she and those acquainted with her in this town have undergone, in order to invalidate the statements of the pamphlet, had this been practicable.

How then, Sir, does P. C. proceed in his attack upon me? He makes doctrine the test of miracles, and not miracles the test of doctrine, in opposition to the constant argumentation of our Saviour and his Disciples*. He maintains, that real miracles may be wrought in support of false doctrine, without the necessity of superior miracles to counteract them, in opposition to all Christian Apologists and Theologians. In a word, he appeals to the following text of Scripture, in which consists the strength of his argument.

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* John ix. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

"If

"If there arise among you a prophet or a dreamer of dreams, and giveth you a sign or a wonder, and the sign or the wonder come to pass whereof he spake unto thee, saying; *Let us go after other Gods which thou hast not known, and let us serve them*; thou shalt not hearken unto that prophet or that dreamer of dreams; for the Lord your God proveth you, &c. Deut. xiii."

This text being cited, P. C. endeavours to shew that Catholics do, in fact, go after strange Gods, by the practice of praying to Saints, &c. But first, Sir, is the *supposition* in the book of Deuteronomy concerning a sign wrought in confirmation of idolatry, any more a proof of the possibility of such a miracle, than the supposition made by St. Paul, of an angel's coming down from Heaven to teach a new Gospel, is an argument that an Angel can really come upon such an errand? Can P. C. alledge a single instance out of the Old or the New Testament, or out of any authentic history, of a real, incontestable miracle being wrought for any wicked purpose, or at least, without a superior miracle being wrought to counteract its effect? The text above-cited, Sir, evidently alludes not to miracles of this description, but to such pretigiations as are recorded of Pharaoh's Magicians, of Simon Magus, of Elymas, and of the damsel possessed with the spirit of divination.

In case, however, my opponent is determined still to contest with me this his *major proposition*, I will answer in the language of the Schools, *transeat major*; let it be supposed that the Ruler of the Universe can invert his natural laws, in order to tempt his creatures to transgress his moral laws; let it be supposed that a miracle may happen in future, though no one has yet happened, to establish idolatry, or some other wickedness; the matter which remains to be proved is the *minor propositio* of my antagonist; namely, that prayers to the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, as taught and practised in the Catholic Church, is *idolatrous* (in conformity with the oath of every Member of the British Parliament) or derogatory from the honour due to the Supreme Being. I ask then, can any one make out this charge, so generally and so confidently urged, on the ground either of Reason or of Scripture? Can any one prove to me that it is more injurious to the *only Mediator between God and Man*, if I desire his Blessed Mother to pray to him, now that she is in Heaven, for the relief of my necessities corporal or spiritual, than it was for the good people of Cana, in Galilee, to request her to obtain from this her Son a miraculous supply of wine? John ii. 1. Now that the prayers of Catholics to the Saints are precisely of this nature, that is to say, no more than mere petitions to the Saints to join their prayers with ours for obtaining good things from the only *Giver of all good gifts*, our Catechism books, our Sermons, and the decisions of our Councils, incontrovertibly prove. Where then is the idolatry? Where is the derogation from the Divine honour in this practice? My opponent P. C. is too well instructed to be entirely satisfied with his argument as he has first stated it; accordingly, he endeavours to prop it up in the following manner:

"Whatever worship," says he, "cannot be offered without necessarily ascribing to the object of it some Divine attribute, is specifically divine. Now such worship is prayer to departed Saints; because this ascribes either *omnipresence* or *omniscience* to them."

Does then my opponent, Sir, ascribe either *omnipresence* or *omniscience* to the *Angels of God*, when he professes his faith in the declaration of our Divine Saviour, that *they rejoice at the conversion of sinners* here upon earth? For, Sir, may it not be a quality belonging to unbodied Spirits, to hear and to see what passes in this world, without the organs of ears and eyes? Or otherwise, may not this faculty be conferred upon them as a privilege and a reward; in order that, seeing the wonderful dealings of God with men, they may adore and enjoy him more perfectly? Finally, may not God communicate to his elect, in a special manner, the wants, the wishes, and the addresses of their parents, children, friends, and clients here upon earth, in order that they may continue those exercises of charity towards them in Heaven which they heretofore practised upon earth? On any of these schemes, and on many others which Divines suggest, it is evidently possible to offer up prayers to the Saints, without either the absurdity or the blasphemy of supposing them or any other creature whomsoever, to fathom the depths of infinite wisdom, or to fill the heavens and the earth, like the

the immenſe Being; an abſurdity and blaſphemy which every Catholic anathematizes as heartily as P. C. can do.

As to the reſt of my opponent's letter, I have little or nothing to do with it. He is under a great miſtake in ſuppoſing that I compare the miraculous cure which the Almighty was pleaſed to perform two years ago, in order to relieve one of the moſt afflicted of human beings, with thoſe which he wrought 1800 years ago for the converſion of the world, and the ſupport of his Goſpel to the end of it. I barely gave a caution in my book to thoſe who might make an attack upon the former miracle, ſo to conduct it as not to injure the latter miracle. For the reſt, if P. C. or any other man can prove what he aſſerts, that the Catholic Church has *corrupted the Scriptures*, or that ſhe puts upon a level with theſe mere *human traditions*, or that ſhe has ſet aſide *any one Divine Commandment*, or that ſhe is *idolatrous* in any reſpect whatſoever, I here publicly declare that I *will not remain a moment after ſuch proof in her Communion*. To be ſure, I ſhall then have to examine the claims of at leaſt 10,000 other denominations of Chriſtians, antient and modern: but that will be my misfortune; for it would be not leſs than madneſs in me in quitting my own Church to enter into any other without a demonſtration of its ſuperior truth and ſanctity. JOHN MILNER.

P. S. I can never adequately expreſs my obligations to an Honourable and Learned Gentleman, who, from the mere impulſe of juſtice and honour, has, in your laſt number, undertaken the defence of me, almoſt a ſtranger to him, from the calumnious charge of a writer who had been his early friend. Thus defended, as my doctrine upon Oaths is, by one of the moſt profound ethical ſcholars living, there is evidently no occaſion for my adding any thing in vindication of it; nor will I add any thing to the anſwer which I have given to my opponents in general, after the Appendix I have publiſhed to the ſecond edition of my *Caſe of Conſcience*, in which this controverted doctrine is contained in its original form. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

THE following inſcription on a head-ſtone in the church-yard of St. Giles, at Reading, in Berkſhire, will, I flatter myſelf, be not unacceptable to you for your valuable Miſcellany.

* * *.

Ci gît
Emmanuel Marie du Rocher du Quengo,
Vicomte de Saint Riveul,
Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire
de St. Louis,
Chef d'Eſcadre des Armées Navales
de S. M. T. C.
decédé le 24 Avril 1800,
agé de 66 ans.
Requieſcat in Pace.
Son Cœur de l'Amitié fut le parfait modelle.
Il cultiva les Arts; il pratiqua le Bien.
A l'Honneur, à ſon Roi, dans tous les tems fidelle;
Il vecût pour la Gloire, et mourût un Chrêtien.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXII.

ROYAL PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

(Continued from p. 735, and concluded.)

INTERIOR of St. Stephen's Chapel. After tearing down the wainſcoting, ſeats, &c. as fitted up in this place (a century back) for the accommodation of the Members of the Houſe of Commons; after laying open to view the ſplendid walls, to the ſurprize and admiration of the Public; after permitting *ſome* artiſts, and refuſing *others*, through a deſpicable *fear*, to draw from the remains; after committing the moſt wanton and cruel havoc on the Architecture and Paintings; what have theſe foes to antient art obtained? Why, a bench, one poor ſolitary bench run in between the opening of each window; and to effect this purpoſe, the ruthleſs hammers were raiſed, and many of the moſt perfect ſpecimens of the chiſſel and pencil have been deſtroyed, or otherwiſe got rid of. Surely with ſome there muſt be a ſupreme delight gratified when in the act of extirpating our Antiquities, or they would have *contrived* to ſet the Weſtern range of ſeats a few feet backwarder, and then the needful ſpace for additional ſeats with eaſe might have been obtained. The reſt, or prior accommodation of wainſcot, ſeats, &c. is replaced, and without any alteration. On this head we may reflect, that in ſaid accommodations there was neither Antiquity to be deſpiſed, or beautiful traces of workmanſhip to be obliterated!

Of the interior of the famous Hutch-gallery at the Eaſt end of the Chapel (ſite of the Altar) ſo much commented on in the exterior deſcription, it is fitting here to note for what purpoſe it is uſed.

used. Why, in a whisper let me unfold; an occasional thoroughfare, and for the occasional, private resort of he members!

Have these Innovators never read, or have they forgot, that at the completion of antient religious buildings, a solemn service was performed, wherein a curse was pronounced against all those who might in after times defile, dilapidate, or destroy such works? How fearfully and truly such denunciations have been fulfilled, History sufficiently demonstrates. I could name on this occasion (I desist for the present) an awful example of this nature, even since St. Stephen's Chapel has been made to groan; nay, even now, at this crisis, before Henry VIIth's chapel is made to tremble, and it is possible (which I fervently pray Heaven to avert) be made to fall! My too well-grounded fears drive me to "something like prophetic" rage!

PROMISED REPETITION, p. 216.

Sum of this Survey.

"Antient Arrangement is wholly overlooked in the scene before us, or utterly despised; modern convenience, and modern common run of housework alone directing the heterogeneous mass." And now let me add, havoc and destruction of the original parts of the fabrics, done without compunction or remorse.

Before I conclude this essay, I beg my readers to allow me once more to bring my very good friend the Grecian Architect once more to their recollection, whom I took the liberty to introduce at the opening of my remarks. That he means never to relinquish the idea of raising around the remains of the Palace certain structures in the Grecian mode is evident; as in the last Exhibition, he brought forward a drawing for the "Water Front" of his Palace addition. This drawing is in continuation of a regular systematic series of designs already before the world, relative to his proposed improvements. Impartiality must grant due praise for his correctness of lines and judicious distribution of parts; that is, simply and of itself; as it is an avowed distinct supplementary business, and to be brought about on no presumption of being a thing relevant to the style of the Palace, or otherwise. If I am correct in this prospectus, the Grecian proposes his material for building not to be stucco, or compo, but *good* and *durable* stone.

Since my commencement of this Survey, many small articles have been added to the new works, some dilapidations done to the still-enduring old walls, and much of both of these kind of experiments are still to be entered upon; which, as they are proceeded with and *made bare* to the town, shall in proper order be communicated in a Third Survey.

It is with much satisfaction that I understand another friend of mine, J. C. is getting ready a further detail of "Architectural Proceedings from Westminster Abbey;" he having, it seems, entirely undertaken that department of Survey, as the Church is about to become one effort of indiscriminate Innovation. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 2.

IS there any prospect of Mr. Shaw's "Staffordshire" being continued?—or of Mr. Blore's long expected "Derbyshire" being begun? These are very great *Desiderata* to Antiquaries; particularly to A SUBSCRIBER TO BOTH.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

MR. Belsham (p. 628,) observes, "though all allow that it is the indispensable duty of children to honour their parents, few, I suppose, under the Christian dispensation, would expect *to live a day the longer* on that account." A better Teacher says, "Honour thy father and mother (which is the first commandment with promise) that it *may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long* on the earth." Eph. vi. 2, 3. It appears, therefore, that the sanction of the precepts, in both its parts, length of days and prosperity (Deut. v. 16) is still in force; and the only alteration which the "Christian Scriptures" have made in this matter is by extending the promise: which, as delivered to the Jews, was limited, in the letter of it, to that particular land which the Lord their God was then giving them, but is now, agreeably to the nature of an universal dispensation, open to all "the earth;" so that filial obedience, in whatever part of the habitable globe it shall please God to call men into the light and privileges of the Gospel, is encouraged to hope for long life and prosperity, not on the score of human merit, but from the mercy and sure promises of God.

P. 624, l. 18, for "honour," read "reverence."—P. 705, b. l. 4 from bottom, for "Hind," read "Hind." R. C.

The FRIARS HALL at WOODSPRING, S.W.

WOODSPRING PRIORY, S.W.

Mr. URBAN, *Axbridge, Somerſet, June 24.*

WITH this I ſend you drawings of Woodſpring, otherwiſe Worlſpring priory, and its Friars Hall *(ſee Pl. I.)* taken on the ſpot. It is ſituate in the pariſh of Kewſtoke, on the Briſtol Channel, in the county of Somerſet, and about 20 miles S. W. from the City of Briſtol. The ſite of the priory, and valuable eſtate thereunto belonging, are now veſted in the repreſentatives of the late John Piggott, eſq. of Brockley.

I underſtand this to have been a religious houſe, founded by William Courtenay, and endowed by him for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, under the direction of John de Drokenſide (or Drokensford), Biſhop of Bath and Wells; this prelate died in the year 1328, and the priory was diſſolved in the 25th year of King Henry the VIIIth, 1534. Dugdale informs us, that Henry the VIIIth's Commiſſioners valued this priory at 87l. 2s. 11½d. *per annum*; but Speed ſays, 110l. 18s. 4½d.*. The priory is now converted into a farm-houſe, and part of the church is uſed as the kitchen, and a noble one it is. Where the ſolemn organ once ſounded its grand and melodious notes, and where the pious Requiem once was ſung, the farmer and his family now tranſact their domeſtic affairs, and the ruſtic chaunts his artleſs ditties; here the hinds and dairy-maids, with "the rural ſcandal and the rural talk," now uſurp the place of the demure friar with his cloſe-ſhaven head and naked feet, and all the pomp of religious bigotry. The walls of the beautiful Gothic tower are in high preſervation; and a thick drapery of ivy clothes the Eaſt ſide of it from the bottom to the top†; it has four elegant Saxon or round-headed windows in the upper ſtory, each of them facing one of the cardinal points of the compaſs. The tower is now a perfect ſhell, nothing being left but the bare walls, not even the roof; there is a ſtaircaſe remaining, by which one may ſtill aſcend to the top of the building. On the North-weſt of the priory are large and commodious granaries, which appear to be of the ſame age with the other buildings; and, no doubt, the tenant finds them a moſt convenient and neceſſary appendage to his farm. The Friars Hall ſtands on the South of the priory (adjoining to what was formerly the Cemetery, now the garden); it has ſeveral large windows (with ſtone mullions) on the ſide next the cemetery, exactly ſimilar to the one ſeen in the view of the S. W. ſide thereof; and the fond ivy with its friendly embrace nearly embowers the *whole* of the Weſt end in funereal green, from whence

"——the owl, muſician dire,
Screams hideous, harſh, and grating to the ear."

The large arched door-way ſeen in the drawing is now partly built up with modern maſonry. The remains of a turret ſtaircaſe is ſtill viſible on the South ſide, between the great door and the window, which was formerly the aſcent to the roof of the building: it is at preſent covered with thatch, and uſed as a waggon and cart-houſe! This place is ſurrounded with venerable old trees and orchards, which envelope the priory in their awful liſtening gloom. On approaching the remains of this ſolemn pile, a train of ideas of the moſt ſetious nature take poſſeſſion of the mind;

"Where pious beadſmen, from the world retir'd, [heav'n:
In bliſsful viſions wing'd their ſouls to
While future joys their ſober tranſports fir'd, [forgiv'n."
They wept their erring days, and were
KEATE.

The whole has a ſombre but pleaſing aſpect, calm and ſtill, which tunes the mind to "melancholy muſing."

"To ſolemn muſings lull the heart,
And more than mortal thoughts impart."

The lower window ſeen in the Weſt

* The eſtate of Woodſpring now lets for upwards of 500l. *per annum*, excluſive of the whole pariſh of Kewſtoke, and part of the pariſhes of Locking and Worle, with other poſſeſſions, which at the time of the diſſolution belonged to this priory. Such is the alteration in the value of property in the courſe of leſs than three centuries!

† "The ivy now, with rude luxuriance, bends
Its 'tangled foliage through the cloiſter'd ſpace;
O'er the green windows mould'ring height aſcends,
And fondly claſps it with a laſt embrace." KEATE.

end of the church has been made ſince the preſent tenant occupied the premiſes; and it appears to have been once a door-way, but afterwards walled up. The large ſpace alſo above the laſt-mentioned door-way was originally a ſuperb window, as is very evident from its preſent appearance, though now built up, and two comparatively modern windows placed in its ſtead. As the preſervation of the moſt intereſting parts * of this truly-venerable pile ſeem to be little attended to, I hope you will permit the ſketches herewith ſent to find an aſylum in your highly-meritorious, very uſeful, and intereſting pages. G. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

AS a warm admirer of the Bard of Twickenham, allow me to expreſs the pleaſure I feel in ſeeing the new Edition of his Works enriched by many original Letters; and let me teſtify that ſatisfaction, by tranſcribing for your Miſcellany that excellent Poet's deſcription of Briſtol Hot Wells and Sherborne Caſtle. The profeſſed Editor is a congenial ſpirit, well known by his own very admirable Poetry; and he has fortunately had for an aſſociate one of the ableſt Commentators on the Engliſh Claſſicks that the preſent age has produced.

The following letters are addreſſed to Mrs. Martha Blount. Though without dates, they were written at a late period of Mr. Pope's life; for he was not acquainted with Mr. Allen till after 1738. M. GREEN.

After an apology for not writing earlier, Pope ſays, "I muſt now give you ſome account of this place. I riſe at ſeven, drink at the well at eight, breakfaſt at nine, dine at two, go to bed at ten, or ſooner. I find the water very cold on my ſtomach, and have no comfort but in the aſſes' milk I drink conſtantly with it, according to Dr. Mead's order. The three days I was at Mr. Allen's, I went for two or three hours to Bath two days, but ſaw no public place, nor any perſons but the four or five I writ you word of. It grieved me to miſs twice of Lady Cox in that time. I had a line from Mr. Slingſby Bethel, to acquaint me his brother was well; and I will write to him from hence, as ſoon as I can give him a phyſical account of myſelf.

"I hardly knew what I undertook when I ſaid I would give you ſome account of this place. Nothing can do it but a picture, it is ſo unlike any ſcene you ever ſaw. But I'll begin at leaſt, and reſerve the reſt till my next letter. From Bath you go along the river, or its ſide, the road lying generally in ſight of it: on each bank are ſteep riſing hills cloathed with wood at top, and ſloping toward the ſtream in green meadows, intermixed with white houſes, mills, and bridges; this for ſeven or eight miles: then you come in ſight of Briſtol (the river winding at the bottom of ſteeper banks to the town), where you ſee twenty odd pyramids ſmoking over the town (which are glaſs-houſes), and a vaſt extent of houſes red and white. You come firſt to Old Wells, and over a bridge built on both ſides, like London bridge, and as much crowded with a ſtrange mixture of ſeamen, women, children, loaded horſes, aſſes, and ſledges with goods, dragging along altogether, without poſts to ſeparate them. From thence you come to a key along the old wall, with houſes on both ſides, and, in the middle of the ſtreet, as far as you can ſee, hundred of ſhips, their maſts as thick as they can ſtand by one another, which is the oddeſt and moſt ſurpriſing ſight imaginable. This ſtreet is fuller of them than the Thames from London Bridge to Deptford, and at certain times only the water riſes to carry them out; ſo that, at other times, a long ſtreet, full of ſhips in the middle, and houſes on both ſides, looks like a dream. Paſſing ſtill along by the river, you come to a rocky way on one ſide, overlooking green hills on the other: on that rocky way riſe ſeveral white houſes, and over them red rocks, and, as you go farther, more rocks above rocks, mixed with green buſhes, and of different-coloured ſtone. This, at a mile's end, terminates in the houſe of the Hot Well, whereabouts lie ſeveral pretty lodging-houſes open to the river, with walks of trees. When you have ſeen the hills ſeem to ſhut upon you, and to ſtop any farther way, you go into the houſe, and looking out at the back-door, a vaſt rock of an hundred feet high, of red, white, green, blue, and yellowiſh marbles, all blotched and variegated, ſtrikes you quite in the face; and turning on the left, there opens the river at a vaſt depth below, winding in and out, and accompanied on both ſides with a continued range of rocks up to the clouds, of

* To the Antiquary.

of an hundred colours, one behind another, and ſo to the end of the proſpect, quite to the ſea. But the ſea nor the Severn you do not ſee: the rocks and river fill the eye, and terminate the view, much like the broken ſcenes behind one another in a play-houſe. From the room where I write, I ſee the tide riſing, and filling all the bottom between theſe ſcenes of rocks; on the ſides of which, on one hand, are buildings, ſome white, ſome red, every where up and down like the ſteepeſt ſide of Richmond to the Thames, mixed with trees and ſhrubs, but much wilder; and huge ſhaggy marbles, ſome in points, ſome in caverns, hanging all over and under them in a thouſand ſhapes. I have no more room, but to give Lady Gerard my hearty ſervices, and to wiſh you would ſee, next ſummer or ſpring, what I am ſure would charm you, and fright moſt other ladies."

In the next letter, Mr. Pope adds: "Upon the top of thoſe high rocks by the Hot Well, which I have deſcribed to you, there runs on one ſide a large down of fine turf, for about three miles. It looks too frightful to approach the brink, and look down upon the river; but in many parts of this down, the vallies deſcend gently, and you ſee all along the windings of the ſtream, and the opening of the rocks, which turn and cloſe in upon you from ſpace to ſpace, for ſeveral miles on toward the ſea. There is firſt near Briſtol a little village upon this down called Clifton, where are very pretty lodging-houſes, overlooking all the woody hills; and ſteep cliffs and very green valleys within half a mile of the Wells; where in the ſummer it muſt be delicious walking and riding, for the plain extends one way many miles; particularly, there is a tower that ſtands cloſe at the edge of the higheſt rock, and ſees the ſtream turn quite round it; and all the banks one way are wooded, in a gentle ſlope for near a mile high, quite green; the other bank, all inacceſſible rock, of an hundred colours and odd ſhapes, ſome hundred feet perpendicular.

"I am told that one may ride ten miles farther on an even turf, on a ridge that on one ſide views the river Severn, and the banks ſteeper and ſteeper quite to the open ſea; and, on the other ſide, a vaſt woody vale as far as the eye can ſtretch; and all before you, the oppoſite coaſt of Wales beyond the Severn again. But this I have not been able to ſee; nor would one but in better weather, when one may dine, or lie there, or croſs a narrow part of the ſtream to the neareſt point in Wales, where Mr. Allen and Mr. Hooke laſt ſummer lay ſome nights in the cleaneſt and beſt cottage in the world, with excellent proviſions, under a hill on the margin of the Severn. Let him deſcribe it to you; and pray tell him we are much in fear for his health, not having had a line ſince he left us.

"The city of Briſtol itſelf is very unpleaſant, and no civilized company in it: only the collector of the cuſtoms would have brought me acquainted with merchants, of whom I hear no great character. The ſtreets are as crowded as London; but the beſt image I can give you of it is, 'tis as if Wapping and Southwark were ten times as big, or all their people ran into London. Nothing is fine in it but the Square, which is larger than Groſvenor-ſquare, and well builded, with a very fine braſs ſtatue in the middle, of King William on horſeback; and the Key, which is full of ſhips, and goes round half the Square. The College Green is pretty, and (like the Square) ſet with trees, with a very fine old croſs of Gothic curious work in the middle, but ſpoiled with the folly of new gilding it, that takes away all the venerable antiquity. There is a cathedral, very neat, and nineteen pariſh churches.

"Once more my ſervices to Lady Gerard. I write ſcarce to any body, therefore pray tell any body you judge deſerves it, that I enquire of, and remember myſelf to, them. I ſhall be at Bath ſoon; and if Dr. Mead approves of what I aſked him of the Bath water mixed, I'll not return to Briſtol, otherwiſe I fear I muſt: for indeed my complaint ſeems only intermitted, while I take larger quantities than I uſed of water, and no wine; and it muſt require time to know, whether I might not juſt as well do ſo at home? Not but that I am ſatisfied the water at the Well is very different from what it is any where elſe; for it is full as warm as new milk from the cow; but there is no living at the Wells without more conveniences in the winter."

From Lord Digby's, Mr. Pope writes: "I promiſed you an account of Sherborne before I had ſeen it, or knew what I undertook

undertook. I imagined it to be one of thoſe fine old ſeats of which there are numbers ſcattered over England. But this is ſo peculiar, and its ſituation of ſo uncommon a kind, that it merits a more particular deſcription.

"The houſe is in the form of an H. The body of it, which was built by Sir Walter Rawleigh, conſiſts of four ſtories, with four ſix-angled towers at the ends. Theſe have ſince been joined to four wings, with a regular ſtone baluſtrade at the top, and four towers more that finiſh the building. The windows and gates are of a yellow ſtone throughout; and one of the flat ſides toward the garden has the wings of a newer architecture, with beautiful Italian window-frames, done by the firſt Earl of Briſtol, which, if they were joined in the middle by a portico covering the old building, would be a noble front. The deſign of ſuch an one I have been amuſing myſelf with drawing; but it is a queſtion whether my Lord Digby will not be better amuſed than to execute it. The fineſt room is a ſaloon fifty feet long, and a parlour hung with very excellent tapeſtry of Rubens, which was a preſent from the King of Spain to the Earl of Briſtol, in his embaſſy there.

"This ſtands in a park finely crowned with very high woods on all the tops of the hills, which form a great amphitheatre ſloping down to the houſe. On the garden ſides the woods approach cloſe, ſo that it appears there with a thick line and depth of groves on each hand, and ſo it ſhews from moſt parts of the park. The gardens are ſo irregular, that it is very hard to give an exact idea of them, but by a plan. Their beauty ariſes from this irregularity; for not only the ſeveral parts of the garden itſelf make the better contraſt by theſe ſudden riſes, falls, and turns of ground; but the views about it are let in, and hang over the walls in very different figures and aſpects. You come firſt out of the houſe into a green walk of ſtandard limes, with a hedge behind them, that makes a colonnade; hence into a little triangular wilderneſs, from whoſe centre you ſee the town of Sherborne, in a valley interſperſed with trees. From the corner of this you iſſue at once upon a high green terrace the whole breadth of the garden, which has five more green terraces hanging under each other, without hedges, only a few pyramid yews and large round honeyſuckles between them. The honeyſuckles hereabouts are the largeſt and fineſt I ever ſaw. You'll be pleaſed when I tell you the quarters of the abovementioned little wilderneſs are filled with theſe, and with cherry-trees of the beſt kinds, all within reach of the hand. At the ends of theſe terraces run two long walks, under the ſide walls of the garden, which communicate with the other terraces that front theſe, oppoſite. Between the valley is laid level, and divided into two irregular groves of horſe-cheſnuts, and a bowling-green in the middle of about one hundred and eighty feet. This is bounded behind with a canal, that runs quite acroſs the groves, and alſo along one ſide in the form of a T. Behind this is a ſemicircular *berceau*, and a thicket of mixed trees, that compleats the crown of the Amphitheatre, which is of equal extent with the bowling-green. Beyond that runs a natural river through green banks of turf, over which riſes another row of terraces, the firſt ſupported by a ſlope wall planted with vines; ſo is alſo the wall that bounds the channel of the river. A ſecond and third appeared above this; but they are to be turned into a line of wilderneſs with wild winding walks, for the convenience of paſſing from one ſide to the other in ſhade, the heads of whoſe trees will lie below the uppermoſt terrace of all, which compleats the garden, and overlooks both that and the country. Even above the wall of this the natural ground riſes, and is crowned with ſeveral venerable ruins of an old caſtle, with arches and broken views, of which I muſt ſay more hereafter.

"When you are at the left corner of the canal, and the cheſnut-groves in the bottom, you turn of a ſudden, under very old trees, into the deepeſt ſhade. The walk winds you up a hill of venerable wood, over-arched by Nature, and of a vaſt height, into a circular grove, on one ſide of which is a cloſe high arbour, on the other a ſudden open ſeat, that overlooks the meadows and river with a diſtant large proſpect. Another walk under this hill winds by the river ſide, quite covered with high trees on both banks, overhung with ivy; where falls a natural cascade, with never-ceaſing murmurs. On the oppoſite hanging of the bank (which is a ſteep of fifty feet)

it

is placed, with a very fine fancy, a ruſtic ſeat of ſtone, flagged and rough, with two urns in the ſame rude taſte upon pedeſtals, on each ſide; from whence you loſe your eyes upon the glimmering of the waters under the wood, and your ears in the conſtant daſhing of the waves. In view of this is a bridge, that croſſes this ſtream, built in the ſame ruinous taſte: the wall of the garden hanging over it is humoured ſo as to appear the ruin of another arch or two above the bridge. Hence you mount the Hill, over the Hermit's ſeat (as they call it) deſcribed before, and ſo to the higheſt terrace again.

"On the left, full behind theſe old trees, which makes this whole part inexpreſſibly awful and ſolemn, runs a little, old, low wall, beſide a trench, covered with elder-trees and ivys; which being croſſed by another bridge, brings you to the ruins, to compleat the ſolemnity of the ſcene. You firſt ſee an old tower penetrated by a large arch, and others above it, through which the whole country appears in proſpect, even when you are at the top of the other ruins; for they ſtand very high, and the ground ſlopes down on all ſides. Theſe venerable broken walls, ſome arches almoſt entire of thirty or forty feet deep, ſome open-like porticoes, with fragments of pillars, ſome circular or incloſed on three ſides, but expoſed at top, with ſteps, which time has made of diſjointed ſtones, to climb to the higheſt points of the ruin. Theſe, I ſay, might have a prodigious beauty, mixed with greens and parterres from part to part; and the whole heap ſtanding as it does on a round hill, kept ſmooth in green turf, which makes a bold baſement to ſhew it. The open courts from building to building might be thrown into circles or octagons of graſs or flowers; and even in the gaping rooms you have fine trees grown, that might be made a natural tapeſtry to the walls, and arch you over-head, where time has uncovered them to the ſky. Little paths of earth or ſand might be made up the half-tumbled walls, to guide from one view to another on the higher parts, and ſeats placed here and there to enjoy thoſe views, which are more romantic than imagination can form them. I could very much wiſh this were done, as well as a little temple built on a neighbouring round hill, that is ſeen from all points of the garden, and is extremely pretty. It would finiſh ſome walks, and particularly be a fine termination to the river, and be ſeen from the entrance into that deep ſcene I have deſcribed by the caſcade, where it would appear as in the clouds, between the tops of ſome very lofty trees that form an arch before it, with a great ſlope downward to the end of the ſaid river.

"What ſhould induce my Lord Digby the rather to cultivate theſe ruins, and do honour to them, is, that they do no ſmall honour to his family; that caſtle, which was very antient, being demoliſhed in the civil wars, after it was nobly defended by one of his anceſtors in the cauſe of the King. I would ſet up at the entrance of them an obeliſk, with an inſcription of the fact; which would be a monument erected to the very ruins; as the adorning and beautifying them in the manner I have been imagining, would not be unlike the Egyptian finery, of beſtowing ornaments and curioſity on dead bodies. The preſent maſter of this place (and I verily believe I can engage the ſame for the next ſucceſſors) needs not to fear the record*, or ſhun the remembrance of the actions of his forefathers. He will not diſgrace them, as moſt modern progeny do, by an unworthy degeneracy of principle or of practice. When I have been deſcribing his agreeable ſeat, I cannot make the reflection I have often done upon contemplating the beautiful villas of other noblemen, raiſed upon the ſpoils of plundered nations, or aggrandized by the wealth of the public. I cannot aſk myſelf the queſtion, 'What elſe has this man to be liked? What elſe has he cultivated or improved? What good or what deſirable thing appears of him,

* "This is an alluſion to the Sherborne Curſe, which may be ſeen in Peck's Deſiderata, vol. ii. b. xiv. No. 6. p. 5. Ofmond, who from a Norman knight became a biſhop, gave Sherborne Caſtle, with other lands, to the church of Saliſbury, and laid a curſe on all who ſhould alienate or diminiſh his donation. In Peck may be found the inſtances in which it has been verified." C.—"Mr. Crowe has moſt poetically introduced this circumſtance in his "Lewesdon Hill." B.

without

without theſe walls?' I dare ſay his goodneſs and benevolence extend as far as his territories; that his peaſants live almoſt as happy and contented as himſelf; and that not one of his children wiſhes to ſee this ſeat his own.

"I have not looked much about ſince I was here. All I can tell you of my own knowledge is, that, going to ſee the cathedral* in the town hard by, I took notice, as the fineſt things, of a noble monument†, and a beautiful altar-piece of architecture; but, if I had not enquired in particular, he nor his had never told me, that both the one and the other was erected by himſelf. The next pretty thing that catched my eye, was a neat chapel for the uſe of the town's-people (who are too numerous for the cathedral). My Lord modeſtly told me he was glad I liked it, becauſe it was of his own architecture.

"I hope this long letter will be ſome entertainment to you. I was pleaſed not a little in writing it; but do not let any lady from hence imagine that my head is ſo full of any gardens as to forget hers. The greateſt proof I could give her to the contrary is, that I have ſpent many hours here in ſtudying for hers, and in drawing new plans for her. I ſhall ſoon come home, and have nothing to ſay when we meet, having here told you all that has pleaſed me: but Wilton is in my way, and I depend upon that for new matter. Believe me ever yours, with a ſincerity as old-faſhioned, and as different from modern ſincerity, as this houſe, this family, and theſe ruins, are from the Court, and all its neighbourhood."

Illuſtrations of Horace.

Book I. Epiſtle X.

To Fuſcus Ariſtius.

Introduction.

THE ſcholiaſts and expoſitors are not agreed what to make of this Ariſtius. According to one he is a comic, to another a tragic poet, to a third a famous rhetorician, to a fourth a ſchoolmaſter like himſelf. Theirs perhaps is the beſt gueſs, who repreſent him as a man neither very rich nor very poor, neither of very high ſtation nor of very low; however, in all reſpects of conſequence enough for keeping the choiceſt company at Rome. For in ſuch he is placed by Horace, towards the concluſion of the tenth ſatire of the firſt book, and indeed immediately next to the future Auguſtus*; which he would hardly have done if Ariſtius had not been uſually ſeen in ſuch good company. The little incidental part which he makes this ſame Fuſcus Ariſtius play juſt before, in the ninth ſatire, denotes him a man of a jovial diſpoſition, or what the Romans called *hominem facetum*; and, if we lay all this together, and the ode which Horace addreſſed to him in his younger years†, and eſpecially ſome ſtrokes in the preſent epiſtle, we ſhall have ſufficient ground to believe this Ariſtius was an intimate and dear friend of our Poet, the peculiar friend of his heart. Methinks it tells us juſt as much of him as is neceſſary for rendering every line of this epiſtle extremely intereſting, and as valuable as the beſt ſilhouette, and as good a likeneſs as any portrait-painter of thoſe times could have drawn.

We may gather, moreover, from the epiſtle itſelf, that Ariſtius, who, according to the common notion of every native of the metropolis of the world, could imagine to himſelf no greater happineſs than that of living at Rome, was not entirely free from the projects of aggrandizing or enriching himſelf, at that time the epidemical diſeaſe of the Romans, and in this view had been more than ordinarily connected with the great: that Horace, who looked upon theſe matters with a far more indifferent eye, and in this reſpect alone thought differently from his friend, might deem it not ſuperfluous juſt to give him an extremely gentle caution.

Pane egeo, jam mellitis potiore placentis.] This ſtroke looks like an alluſion to ſome ſtory of this kind that might lately have happened, and was as well known to Ariſtius as to Horace. Liba, or a ſort of cakes prepared of meal and honey, were uſually preſented at all their ſacrifices, and eſpecially at thoſe to Bacchus, to Pan, and the

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* Sherborne was formerly the ſee of a biſhop. C.

† The noble monument mentioned by Pope is that of John Digby, Earl of Briſtol, who died in 1698. It is ſaid to have coſt 1500l. C.

* *Probet hæc Octavius optimus, atque Fuſcus.*

† The twenty-ſecond ode of the firſt book.

other

other rural deities. They remained as the priest's portion; and the honied cakes must have been in great plenty at the house of these gentlemen, as the slaves were fed with them instead of bread.

Potantia vellera fucum.] The ancients, who prized so highly the purple colours, had various kinds of them, which were very different both in beauty and value. At the beginning of the Augustan age, a pound of wool doubly dyed with Tyrian purple cost upwards of 1000 denarii, or about 38 guineas, and yet the use of it was so common among the people of quality at Rome, that P. Lentulus Spinter, when he was ædile, thought this sort of purple not good enough for the facings of his toga; for, who is there, at present, said he, that has not his pillows covered with this purple? Plin. Hist. Nat. ix. 39. The ever increasing luxury therefore forced the manufacturers upon the expedient of constantly inventing more delicate and costly shades of the purple colour, in order to gratify the luxuriant elegance of the rich and great: and this naturally set their covetousness at work to lay the exorbitant vanity of their customers under contribution, by adulterating the colours that were most in request, and consequently bore the highest praise.

Fuge magna: licet sub paupere tecto Reges et regum vitâ præcurrere amicos.] This then was the result that Horace, who had so much intercourse with the great, drew from all his experience. The expression of *kings* and *friends of kings* is also here to be remarked; and, in regard to the then state of Rome, is of greater import than if we read this verse as only a common sentence. Horace was not to be deceived by *names*, and republican puppet-show: he saw through all the artifice by which Augustus contrived to conceal from the Romans that they served *a King*,—though the turn by which he gives this to be understood is sufficiently guarded, that he need not be afraid if even this letter, confidentially written to an intimate friend, should be divulged.

Cervus equum.] This is the famous apologue by which the poet Stesichorus pointed out to his countrymen the Himerensians, the folly they had committed in constituting Phalaris, prince of Agrigentum, whom they had called in to their assistance against the attacks of their neighbours, to be their commander with unlimited sway.

Lætus sorte tuâ vives sapienter, Aristi:] The uncommon delicacy with which Horace treats his friend, the modesty with which he gives him his advice, the caution he employs in order to avoid the slightest appearance of all arrogance, and an imaginary greater proficiency in sagacity and prudence, I think merits the reader's particular attention. How beautiful the turn he here takes to make all he has been saying to admonish and to caution Aristius, have the air of being said to himself, as well as to his friend—by requesting him to keep a strict eye upon him, and not leave him unchastised, if he should see him about to act in opposition to his own maxims. In all this, as in the whole composition of the epistle, there is a somewhat that may be better felt than described, and reduced to rules. It is not the cautiousness of cold politeness, not a reserve arising from the fear of giving offence; it is the wariness of affection, the deference arising from true modesty; a delicacy peculiar to the friendship of generous minds, without which, in fact, no real friendship can subsist, and which is therefore always perceivable between old friends.

Quam ducere funem.] Whence the metaphor in which the thought is here conveyed, is taken, the commentators have not yet settled amongst themselves. It is always proper to the nature of the case, that the subject led by a rope (whether man or beast) should follow him that leads it; the contrary is nonsensical, and whichever way it happens, is always attended by disagreeable consequences.

Hæc tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunæ.] That Vacuna had been an antient goddess of the old Sabines, in whose country Horace's farm was situated, is out of all doubt. But whether, with this people, she supplied the place of Minerva, Diana, or Ceres, or was not rather a deity in her own right, to whom the countrymen used to sacrifice after the completion of their rural labours, is just as little capable of proof, as whether Horace dates his letter from behind the ruinous temple of the goddess of Idleness, in order (as Torrentius supposes) to give a fling at his own habitual indolence. I take his words in the literal sense. Vacuna had

had ſtill a very antient conſecrated grove in the diſtrict of Horace's eſtate, Plin. lib. iii. cap. 12. and, as appears, a very antient chapel alſo, which ſince nobody choſe to be at the expence of keeping it in repair, had gradually fallen to decay. I figure to myſelf our poet ſitting here on the graſs, in a pleaſant, wild, and ſolitary ſpot, near to this time-worn ruſtic chapel, and communicating to his abſent friend the ſentiments adapted to ſuch a ſcene; and I find this figure more agreeable than the joke of Torrentius. W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 22.

WEEVER'S "Funeral Monuments," mentioned LXXVI. 1198. as a work "executed with the greateſt fidelity," are, in Mr. Granger's account of him, repreſented "as egregiouſly deficient in point of accuracy, eſpecially in the numeral letters and figures." In this cenſure he is fully ſupported by the famous Henry Wharton, in his "Anglia Sacra," i. 668, who thus characterizes him: "Quod Weaverum attinet, is mortalium omnium infœliciſſimus cunctos fere numeros ex ſepulchralibus titulis in farraginem ſuam deſcriptos vitiavit." Hearne, in p. 77 of his ſecond volume of "Leland's Itinerary," mentions that a copy of Weever's book, "with large MS improvements, by the author himſelf, was procured by that curious collector of books Mr. Thomas Rawlinſon, of the Middle Temple." Dr. Buckler, in his preface to "Stemmata Chicheleana," Oxford, 1765, deſcribes Weever as "very liable to miſtake in the aſſortment of his Collections." In "Archæologia," xi. 447, among the preſents to the Society of Antiquaries, appear "Original MSS. of John Weever, moſt of which were inſerted by the author in his Funeral Monuments. Theſe MSS. were lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Lane, of Hillingdon, in the county of Middleſex: at whoſe death they came into the poſſeſſion of William Southouſe, Eſq. who preſented them to the Society." May not theſe be the ſame with thoſe noticed by Hearne as having come, after the author's death, "to his nephew Mr. Caltharn, who lived in Little Britain?" Weever ſpeaks with gratitude of his tutor, Dr. Robert Pearſon, in p. 864 of his printed work.

P. 1222, col. 1, l. 12, for "hero" we ſhould ſurely read "heir." In 1799 he is deſcribed as "Thomas Comber, B.A. late of Jeſus College, Cambridge," in the title-page of an octavo volume of "Memoirs of Thomas Comber, D.D. ſome time Dean of Durham," who was his great grandfather. Theſe "Memoirs" were announced in 1778 by Thomas Comber, LL.D. in *note* [z] on p. 105 of his "Memoirs of the Lord Deputy Wandesforde," printed at Cambridge as Vol. II.; Sir C. Wandesforde's "Book of Inſtructions to his Son" having been publiſhed as Vol. I. in 1777, 12mo. The editor of the "Biographia Britannica," referred to by your Reviewer, has not corrected a miſtake* of his predeceſſor, in the firſt *note* on "the Life of this Dean Comber; wherein he confounds him with the Dean of Carliſle, of both his names, who died in 1653; to whom he erroneouſly aſcribes the "Hiſtorical Vindication of the Divine Right of Tithes, &c. in Anſwer to Selden's Hiſtory of Tithes;" the ſecond edition of which "Vindication, part I. corrected and enlarged," was printed in quarto in 1685; to which is added "A Diſcourſe concerning Excommunication," which was republiſhed by Dr. Cave in 1702, making one of the Tracts in the ſecond folio of our Author's "Companion to the Temple;" in which alſo "A Dialogue concerning the Right of Tithes" immediately follows this Diſcourſe on Excommunication, which in the quarto of 1685 is followed by "Part II. of the Hiſtorical Vindication, &c. in Anſwer to the Objections of other Authors." If Browne Willis, who is referred to in the *Biographia* for the date and place of the burial of the Dean of Carliſle, is correct in fixing them on "March 8 in St. Botolph's Church, Cambridge," how are we to account for the Sermon in Sion College Library, O. xiii. 21, by "R. Boreman, B. D. *at* the Funeral of Thomas Comber, D.D. March 29, 1653, Rom. viii. 2?" This ſermon is not regiſtered in Letſome's "Preacher's Aſſiſtant." It is an odd circumſtance that at the end of the Dean of Durham's "Epiſtle Dedicatory" prefixt to the ſecond edition of the "Vindication, Part I," above referred to, his

* A. Wood has committed the ſame miſtake in "Athen. Oxon." II. 863, where we ſhould for "*Trin.* Coll." ſubſtitute "*Sidney Suſſex* Coll."

name

SOMERVILLE'S URN, at the LEASOWES. *Gent. Mag. Sept. 1809. P.I. p.1*

Fig.1.

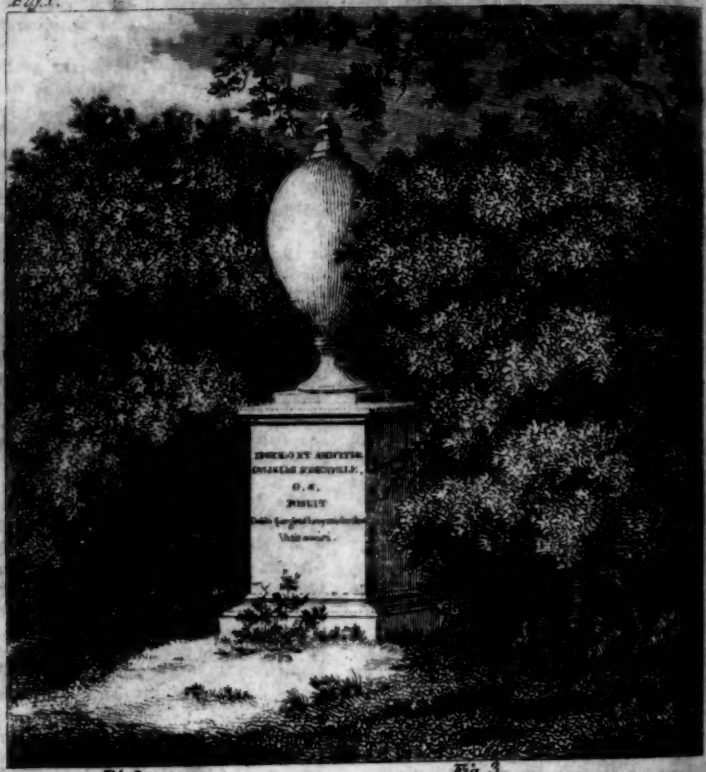

Fig.2.

Fig.3.

Drawn &c.

name is ſpelt * "Cumber," though in the title-page it is "Comber." He died in 1699. The Dean of Carliſle does not appear to have been an author, though it is evident from Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," Part II. p. 9, 10, that he was eſteemed by his contemporaries as a man eminent in literature. The Dean of Durham is regiſtered by Letſome as having printed five ſingle Sermons; and the Bodleian Catalogue will furniſh the titles of ſeveral more publications not enumerated in the "Biographia Britannica;" in a future volume of which we may reaſonably expect, among the "Corrigenda and Addenda," a more complete detail of the hiſtory of the two Deans of the names of Thomas Comber. But when are we to expect another volume of this unfiniſhed work; the laſt of which was publiſhed ſo long ſince as in 1793? The reputation of its opulent proprietors will be affected, if they continue to diſappoint the purchaſers of what they have a right to demand. *Caveat Emptor!*

P. 1289, col. 2, l. 34, 35, read "ſtatues." SCRUTATOR.

P. S. In your Miſcellany for July, p. 622, col. 1, l. 15, we ſhould read "p. 294, of your preſent volume."

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, June* 1.

THE incloſed is a drawing of the Urn (*ſee Plate II.*) erected by Mr. Shenſtone, at the Leaſowes, to the memory of his friend Somerville the Poet; and as it hath been admired for its elegant ſimplicity, I ſhall be glad to ſee it preſerved in your Magazine, as the ſtone ſeems conſiderably decayed, and in time a repreſentation on paper will be all that will remain. The inſcription on the pedeſtal as under:

INGENIO ET AMICITIAE
GVLIELMI SOMERVILLE,
O. S.
POSVIT.
Debita ſpargens lacryma favillam
Vatis amici.

Fig. 2 is a ſepulchral ſtone found under the gallery ſtair-caſe, on taking down the old church of Meole-Brace, near Shrewſbury, in 1799. The length 2 feet 8 inches, breadth at top 1 foot 1 inch ½, at bottom 9½ inches. The ſculpture of it will bear the appellation, *extremely rude.* May not the croſs placed over the circle, allude to Druidiſm being ſuperſeded by Chriſtianity? The obſervations of your antiquarian friends are requeſted.

Fig. 3. Sculpture, formerly at St. Margaret's Well, an antient holy well in the townſhip of Haſbury, in the pariſh of Hales-Owen. Dr. Naſh, in his Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire, gives the following account of it: "One of the ſtones contained ſome curious ſculpture; the figure of a man (in the firſt compartment) in the poſture of haſty walking; in the next compartment, that of another man leaning on crutches. From hence we may fairly conclude, that the ſanative virtue of good cold water (for it is impregnated with no mineral as I could diſcover) eſpecially when accompanied with exerciſe, and a ſtrong faith in St. Margaret, was ſometimes effectual here in the cure of lame, and otherwiſe diſordered perſons." A. H.

* It is ſo ſpelt, according to the *Biographia*, "in the admiſſion book of Sidney College."

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 7.

AMONG the ſtrange and new events which the preſent period is continually preſenting to us, there are ſome ſo peculiar to theſe times, that they cannot but arreſt our more particular attention. Permit me to point out two or three, that make the greateſt impreſſion upon my mind. How wonderful it is to ſee the great Diſturber of the World "doing according to his will," in dividing the countries which he has been permitted to conquer, among his friends and adherents, to ſecure to himſelf their power for the ſupport of his own uſurped authority! In all former wars, in modern times, the countries or towns taken on both ſides were generally reſtored at a peace, or ſomething given to balance any loſs that might happen to either party from any new arrangement between them. But in the preſent ſtate of things, beſides the transforming of Republics into Kingdoms, and the giving upſtart Kings to old Kingdoms, we ſee large portions of different countries ſeparated from them, and given to new Rulers, the creatures and ſlaves of that Power from whom they receive theſe degrading bounties. Surely there is in this ſcene reſemblance of the wicked King foretold by Daniel; one of whoſe prophetic marks is this very circumſtance, "He ſhall divide the land for gain." Can we ever expect to ſee this fulfilled more

more literally, or in a more extraordinary manner.

Another ſingular matter, is the determined war which our inveterate Enemy is waging againſt our Trade. A general excluſion of our trade from the Continent is the fixed purpoſe and firſt object of this moſt extraordinary man. And he has ſo far ſucceeded, as not only to excite alarm among our merchants, but to have done them very ſerious injury. Our warehouſes are full of goods, that we have at preſent no market to take off our hands. In war, Trade always ſuffers; but I do not recollect that it was ever before made ſo principal a feature in the warfare. And it is foretold in the Revelations of St. John, that there ſhould ſome time ariſe a tyrannical power in the world (and it ſeems to be the very power above alluded to by Daniel, only here deſcribed under the figure of a beaſt with two horns) who ſhould become ſo formidable as to oblige "all, both ſmall and great, rich and poor, bond and free, to receive a mark in their right hand or in their foreheads, and cauſe that no man might *buy* or *ſell*, ſave he that had his mark." None of his enemies were to be allowed the privilege of trade. In the great inconveniences then which our merchants may ſuffer, may we not feel great conſolation in the hope that we wear not the mark of this beaſt, and that we may therefore eſcape thoſe torments to which he and his followers are doomed?

Laſtly, the new kingdoms which this Conqueror of the Nations is continually erecting, cannot be paſſed unnoticed. We have already ſeen ſix erected, and ſome others are talked of; indeed there is room in the conquered countries for three or four more. It is by no means impoſſible that the number will be ten before he has completed his arrangements. We have already ſeen the Kingdoms of Italy, Bavaria, Wirtemburg, Weſtphalia, Saxony, and Holland (perhaps Naples might be added, which, though an old kingdom, was never dependent upon any other, as it now is, by means of its new King); and a Kingdom of Franconia is talked of. If they ſhould riſe to ten in number, ſhall we not have reaſon to think theſe the ten horns of the ſame beaſt, to which they will ſo exactly anſwer? "The ten horns which thou ſaweſt are ten kings, which have received no kingdom as yet, but receive power as Kings *one hour* with the beaſt. Theſe have one mind, and ſhall give their ſtrength and power unto the beaſt." The laſt part has been exemplified by the aid given by three of theſe new kings in the war againſt Pruſſia. T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Aug.* 22.

I WAS much pleaſed to ſee "Laurence's Clergyman's Recreation" noticed in your laſt by Vertumnus, as I have always highly eſteemed Laurence as an original, ingenious, and venerable author; but, it ſhould ſeem, Vertumnus has not his works complete, as he does not notice the third part. My copy has this third Treatiſe not mentioned by him, the title of which is, "The Fruit Garden Kalendar, or a Summary of the Art of managing the Fruit Garden; teaching in order of Time what is to be done therein every Month in the Year. Containing ſeveral new and plain Directions, more particularly relating to the Vine.

"Redit Horticolæ labor actus in orbem;
Atque acer curas venientem extendit in annum, [putando.
Perſequitur Vitem attondens fingitque
VIRG. Georg. lib. ii.

"To which is added, an Appendix of the Uſefulneſs of the Barometer, with ſome ſhort Directions how to make a right Judgment of the Weather."

This tract is dedicated "To the moſt High, Puiſſant, and moſt Noble Prince Henry, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Kent, &c." Vertumnus ſeems ſurprized that the late Mr. Weſton was never in poſſeſſion of a copy, and ſends his notice of the work for the purpoſe of filling up a chaſm in his account of Horticultural Authors publiſhed in the Gent. Mag. but he does not ſeem apprized of his copious "Catalogue of Engliſh Authors, who have written on Huſbandry, Gardening, Botany, and ſubjects relative thereto, arranged in Chronological Order;" publiſhed at the end of his Tracts on Gardening and Agriculture; a reference to that will convince him that Laurence's Tracts were not unknown to him, as they are all three there mentioned under the year 1717. Such an amiable ſimplicity, ſo much candour, and ſuch a vein of pleaſing morality, runs through the whole of his (Laurence's) book, as makes it both highly entertaining and inſtructive; and well would it be for the beſt intereſts of themſelves and ſociety, if many who

who have the means, would employ their leisure hours as innocently and as profitably as this venerable author hath done. (I will endeavour to give Vertumnus some account of Mr. Laurence in a future Magazine.) I am happy in this opportunity of publicly expressing my hearty approbation of a similar ingenious Treatise on Gardening, of the present day, by the Rev. C. Marshall, vicar of Brixworth, co. Northampton. My concerns of business being confining and sedentary, I was many years ago induced, for the sake of *health*, as well as *pleasure*, to appropriate my few hours of leisure to the contemplation of the various beauties of the vegetable creation in my rural walks, and to the cultivation of a little garden at home. In these employments I have found them BOTH, smiling amidst the purest luxuries of nature, and dressed in the most captivating charms of unadulterated simplicity and beauty. Indeed, when the cares and fatigues of business are properly diversified and enlivened by rational and innocent pleasure, it gives a *gusto* to existence, and makes every thing delightful. To those who are occupied in the confined and busy walks of life, how pleasant it is—

"To hail the cheerful morning's golden ray, [glows,
With grateful heart where pure devotion
Well pleas'd to meet the labours of the day, [flows.
And taste the blessings industry be-
The temp'rate meal, the well-earn'd leisure hour,
To books devoted, or the garden's care;
To mark the beauties of each op'ning flower;
Nature's gay children! exquisitely fair!
To nurse the tasteful plants and richest fruits: [knew;
Those guiltless luxuries Eden's garden
Ambrosial food, which every palate suits;
Delicious, fragrant, lovely to the view.
At eve, to leave life's bustling cares behind, [hale;
The purest breath of Heaven to in-
Dispensing health and vigour to the mind,
Soft as it blows along the blossom'd vale.
O let me still enjoy those chaste delights!" &c. &c.

"The various forms (says the elegant Dr. Knox) which Nature assumes in the vicissitudes of the seasons, will constitute a source of complacency which can never be exhausted. How grateful to the senses the freshness of the herbage, the fragrancy of the flowers, all those simple delights of the field which Poets have from the earliest ages, no less justly than exuberantly, described! In almost every description of the seats of the blessed, ideas of a garden seem to have predominated. The word Paradise itself is synonymous with Garden. The fields of Elysium, that sweet region of Poetry, are adorned with all the imagination can conceive to be delightful. Some of the most pleasant passages of Milton are those in which he represents the first happy pair engaged in cultivating their blissful abode. The superintendance of a garden might of itself occupy a life elegantly and pleasurably. Nothing is better able to gratify the inherent passion of novelty; for Nature is always renewing her variegated appearance. She is infinite in her productions, and the life of man may come to its close before he has seen half the pictures she is able to display. The beauty of *colour*, though justly esteemed subordinate to that of *shape*, is yet found to delight the eye more immediately, and more universally. When colour and shape are united in perfection, he who can view them with insensibility, must certainly want all pretensions to delicacy of perception. Such an union has been usually effected by Nature in the formation of a flower. She certainly meant to regale the senses of her favourite with an object which presents to him at once, freshness, fragrancy, colour, and shape. The very soul seems to be refreshed on the bare recollection of the pleasure which the senses receive in contemplating, in a fine vernal morning, the charms of the pink, the violet, the rose, the honeysuckle, the narcissus, the hyacinth, the tulip, and a thousand others, in every variety of figure, scent, and hue; for Nature is no less remarkable for the accuracy and beauty of her works, than for variety and profusion. Defects are always discovered in the works of Art, when they are examined with a microscope; but a close examination of the leaf of a flower is like taking off a veil from the face of beauty. The serrated border of the petal of a flower, and the fringe on the wing of a fly, display an accuracy of delineation which no pencil ever yet could rival. The taste of the florist has not indeed been much admired, or

generally

generally aſpired at; while that of the connoiſſeur in painting is conſidered as a mark of elegance of character, and an honourable diſtinction. Yet, ſurely, it is an inconſiſtency, to be tranſported with the work of a poor mortal, and feel no raptures in ſurveying thoſe highly-finiſhed pictures, in which it is eaſy to trace the finger of the *Deity*." Though I am thus tranſported, when I contemplate the ſuperior beauties of the Garden, yet I can find a charm in the "humbleſt bud that blows." Even in the foliage of the numerous tribes of plants, which inhabit the groves, the fields, and the highway-ſides, there is endleſs variety and beauties innumerable; all of which are ſo capable of gratifying the fancy of the botaniſt in his pleaſing purſuits, that I know of no other ſo engaging to the mind, nor ſo conducive to health and pure ſatisfaction. It is an inexhauſtible ſource of amuſement, where there is always ſomething found, ever various and ever new. It is the moſt ample field in which we can contemplate the adorable ſkill and wonderful power of Almighty wiſdom. Returning again to the Garden, I muſt here obſerve, that even the cultivation of eſculent plants furniſhes a ſource of the moſt pure and intereſting pleaſure. What can be more delightful than to ſee our labour and attention rewarded with the moſt charming fruits, in the beauty of perfection? The cooling cucumber, the delicious melon, the wholeſome ſallads, the vegetable marrow of the aſparagus and artichoke, the early peas, and all the other numerous and innocent luxuries of the vegetable tribes! The charming ſtrawberry, the melting peach, the luſcious, juicy grape, &c. &c. but above all, that ambroſial and princely luxury, the delicious pine-apple! Theſe were the luxuries of Paradiſe; and even where ingenuity is tortured to deviſe every means of adminiſtering pleaſure to the palate, theſe are ſtill luxuries which muſt ever ſtand foremoſt as its higheſt gratification; and how pleaſant it is to reflect, that every man who poſſeſſes a few perches of ground, may be a partaker of thoſe unvitiating delicacies, if they will but exert their ingenuity! If gentlemen would but take a little pains in ſuperintending their gardens, how conducive would it be to health, and how delightful the employment! Nor are the pleaſures to be drawn from the cultivation of a garden, or in contemplating the beauties of the vegetable creation, all; when we conſider the many wiſe purpoſes, as well as gratifications, for which they were deſigned by the ever beneficent Creator, we find Botany becomes a ſcience of infinite importance; and it naturally leads the contemplative mind by the ſteps of admiration and gratitude to a delightful elevation, whence looking down with pity upon the dangerous purſuits of avarice and ambition, in ſilent veneration it ſurveys the unbounded goodneſs and wiſdom of the almighty Parent of the Univerſe, and in devout adoration enjoys a ſweet placidity of ſoul nearly akin to the very joys of the bleſſed.

Yours, &c. THOS. WOOLSTON.

THE PROJECTOR. No LXXIV.

——"Vitanda eſt improba Siren [triſti
Deſidia; aut, quidquid vita meliora paPonendum æquo animo." HOR.

——"Learn the fyren IDLENESS to ſhun,
Or poorly be content to loſe the fame,
Which your paſt hours of better life might claim." FRANCIS.

MUCH has been ſaid againſt Idleneſs by my ingenious predeceſſors. They have repreſented it as not only an evil, but the cauſe of many other evils, as more deſtructive than the plague, and as degrading to the nature of man. But it being a great object with me in theſe my lucubrations to conciliate the good opinions of all parties, I ſhall beg leave to conſider Idleneſs rather as a misfortune than a fault; and in truth, if we look attentively to its whole progreſs, and its uſual conſequences, I know not whether we ought not to rank it amongſt the greateſt misfortunes which can befall the human race.

During my firſt thoughts on the ſubject, I was diſpoſed to view IDLENESS as a diſeaſe, and there ſeemed ſome good reaſons for referring it to the juriſdiction of the faculty. Its approaches are known to be ſlow and imperceptible in many inſtances, reſembling thoſe diſeaſes which gradually prey on the conſtitution, but ſo gently that the patient no ſooner diſcovers his diſorder than he finds that it is paſt remedy. We hear likewiſe of perſons being attacked with *fits* of idleneſs, more or leſs ſhort or violent, according to certain circumſtances. Men in buſineſs ſeem to be moſt liable to theſe fits, and are known to ſuffer very ſeverely, when

when they laſt long; but that they do not conſider them as a diſeaſe appears from what happens when the fits have recurred very frequently, or continued for a long period. In this caſe, inſtead of applying to a conſultation of phyſicians, they have been known to call a meeting of their creditors. Had not theſe and other circumſtances diverted me from conſidering idleneſs as a diſeaſe, I was about to have claſſed it among thoſe dangerous epidemics that are produced by hot weather, oblige the patients to fly from home in queſt of cool air at the ſea-ſide; and are obſerved to rage in this country, principally from the commencement of the dog-days to about the end of October.

But upon more mature deliberation, I have been induced to view Idleneſs as one of thoſe misfortunes for which a generous and humane publick often intereſts itſelf, and ſtudies to procure ſuitable relief. Under ſuch circumſtances, it would ill become one who is a PROJECTOR by trade, to omit a grievance of ſo great magnitude, and of which ſo many ſtriking inſtances may be ſeen in all the ranks of life. I am the more diſpoſed to take this matter in hand, as not only the language of common converſation, but even that of the law, beſtows epithets upon certain claſſes of the idle, which, to ſay the leaſt, are not very reſpectful. For example, our laws ſpeak of idle perſons and vagabonds, as being identically the ſame; but if ſuch language as this be permitted in the caſe of the poor, to whom I think it is generally applied, who can ſay whether it may not be applied with equal propriety to perſons of higher rank, who happen to be idle? Who can ſay, whether ſome ſturdy moraliſt, or implacable interpreter of the laws, may not diſcover vagabonds in coaches, and idle vagrants in curricles, phaëtons, and barouches? And this is the more to be apprehended, becauſe, philoſophically conſidered, there is very little difference between one kind of idleneſs and another; between, for example, the idleneſs of him who is led to pick a pocket by manual dexterity in Smithfield, and of him who produces the ſame effect by a throw of the dice in St. James's-ſtreet.

In inveſtigating the cauſes of Idleneſs, there may be much difference of opinion. There are, however, at leaſt two cauſes that may be mentioned, about which there can be no diſpute, Time and Money. But while we ſee very clearly that theſe operate in producing the misfortune which is the ſubject of this paper, it is certainly not very eaſy to ſay why they ſhould do ſo. Moraliſts are perpetually telling us of the ſhortneſs of Time, and calculators are no leſs eager to demonſtrate the value of Money. But it is evident from the practice of the indolent, that *their* time is ſo long that they know not what to do with it, and their money of ſo little value that they are never happy (if perſons labouring under this misfortune can be ſaid to be happy at all) but when they are deviſing contrivances to get rid of it. Here, therefore, ſeems to be much contradiction of principles; and I ſhall not at preſent endeavour to reconcile them, it being ſufficient for my purpoſe that the misfortune of idleneſs is acknowledged to ariſe, principally, from exceſs of Time or Money, above the quantities of each that are neceſſary for exiſtence.

Having then diſcovered the cauſe, we may proceed to the remedy; and this ſeems to be a matter for the ſerious conſideration of a humane publick. Some have, if I miſtake not, propoſed an hoſpital for the idle; but, beſides that this implies ſomewhat of a diſeaſe, in which light, for the reaſons already aſſigned, I cannot conſider Idleneſs, it would be improper in another point of view, confinement being an aggravation of every ſpecies of Idleneſs, and, according to the familiar expreſſion, would "render the cure worſe than the diſeaſe."

My plan is of another kind. Since it is found that Idleneſs cannot be aboliſhed by force of law, or any other force that has hitherto been applied, and far leſs by the gentle methods of perſuaſion, owing to the extreme impatience of the hearer, I would propoſe the eſtabliſhment of a college, or inſtitution (a more faſhionable word), in which idleneſs might be taught in all its branches by Profeſſors duly qualified for the ſame, and who, I doubt not, might be procured from ſome of the learned profeſſions already in vogue. It is the peculiar misfortune of the perſons in whoſe behalf I am pleading, that, with every ſincere attachment to the principles of Idleneſs and with a zeal for indolence which ends only with their lives, they know

not

not how or in what manner to carry such principles into practice. Whether they depend on public amusements or on private amusements, whether they sleep at a play or at a concert, whether they ply the bottle or the cards, there are always some hours, some long hours, which hang heavy on their hands. And even after the best laid plans for inactivity, and a glorious prospect of a wasted day, a shower of rain has been known to drive them almost to despair.

Another reason for an institution, like that I am proposing, is what may likewise be considered as a peculiar misfortune in the case of lazy people. Being subject to the common frailties of the human race, they have, among others, no small portion of conceit. They think that idleness is a very easy thing to practise; they view it as the opposite of all action, and conceive that when they have once resolved to do nothing, they may enjoy the bliss of inactivity. Now it ought to be one purpose of our new college, to give a course of lectures tending to expose the fallacy of such opinions, and to persuade the idle that they have entered upon a kind of life far more laborious than they have any idea of; and a kind of life which requires the utmost ingenuity to make it endurable. The learned professor may also explain to them, that their ignorance in these points constitutes the great misfortune of their condition, that the proper practice of sloth requires a good deal of preparatory knowledge, and that they cannot be supposed to go about dreaming all their lives without being duly instructed in the art of walking in their sleep. It is surely a most pitiable case to see a man possessed of length of days and of purse, honestly desirous of getting rid of both in the genteelest manner possible, and yet so ignorant and helpless as not to know how to be lazy with a good grace, nor how to turn even a week's sluggishness to a good account.

It must therefore be a leading object in the instructions given at this new academy, to divest the students of all former prejudices in their own favour; and of every foolish conceit, that they can endure the toils and fatigue of Idleness without a due course of precepts upon the subject. It will not be less necessary to eradicate an opinion, but too prevalent, that some men are born to be idle, that there is in some a genius for Indolence, as there is a genius for poetry, painting, or music. The case is precisely the reverse; for where there is a genius for the fine arts, it cannot be restrained, nor can it be taught: but there is no such inherent disposition to laziness, and it is very certain that the most worthless and ignorant of mankind may take up the trade of Idleness, and make considerable progress in it, although, for reasons already given, they will be liable to many mistakes if they do not submit to some instructions such as are now proposed. There is, however, an excuse to be made for those who embrace a life of indolence. It is at first so apparently easy that they think it will always remain so. A man who can make a shift to idle away six weeks at a watering-place in the summer, longs for the time when he may retire from business and employ a whole year, and even many years, in doing nothing. The happy time comes; and the first account we receive of the success of his experiment is from the coroner's jury. And this, by the way, leads me to remark, that a very useful course of lectures might be given at our new college, on the art and mystery (for such it often is) of Retirement: when a sober citizen makes a sudden transition from doing something to doing nothing; exchanges time that was generally too short for business, for time that is always too long for idleness; and ventures upon the whole of a year, particularly on that unhappy part of it called Winter, without the least knowledge how one hour may be spent. This course of lectures might be illustrated by some well-known instances. My old friend, *Humphrey Bustleton*, occurs to my mind on this occasion. *Humphrey* determined to leave off business at a proper time, as he called it, about the age of sixty-five, bought a large house, garden and farm, and determined to enjoy himself, and make himself amends for all his fatigues by commencing a life of complete indolence. About a year after his retirement, some friends obeyed his pressing invitation to visit his mansion; and knowing that beyond the business of the shop, he had not an idea, nor any inclination to acquire one, they asked him, how he spent his time. To answer this he had no objection:—"Gentlemen, when you know one day, you know all. I get up every morning by day-break, or about six o'clock—

o'clock—always was an early riſer—then I walk down the lane to the Fox and Grapes, and there I have a little *turf*, and get into converſation with the farmers' men—come home to breakfaſt—after breakfaſt I take a walk again to the Fox and Grapes; by this time the papers are come in, and I read the papers—then I come home, and dreſs for dinner:—after dinner, as I have nobody but my wife and daughter, and it is loneſome talking with them, I take a walk again to the Fox and Grapes, and have ſome rum and water, and ſmoke a pipe with Old Jerry, the landlord—then I come home and have ſome tea: and in the evening, as one can't ſtay by oneſelf, I walk again to the Fox and Grapes, and there I ſpend the evening with the club—and get home about eleven, when Robert comes with the lanthorn."

To ſome, this may appear a perfect courſe of idleneſs; but, were our college erected, I doubt not but that my friend Humphrey might obtain ſome inſtructions that would greatly improve his plan, eſpecially, as, of late, a dropſical and rheumatic habit has interrupted his ſcheme of idleneſs, and has convinced him of what he was very unwilling to believe, namely, that a time would arrive, a time for which he had made no preparation, when he could neither go to the Fox and Grapes, nor the Fox and Grapes come to him.

But what would be perhaps the moſt important conſideration in the inſtitution of a College for Idlers, is the preſent unhappy ſtate of amuſements. And here there is a wonderful difference of opinion, moraliſts holding that our amuſements are too numerous for the buſy; while the perſons who are the ſubjects of this paper, contend that they are two few for the idle. Both opinions, however, may be right, although the parties are not likely to unite in removing their reſpective grievances. But certainly the intereſts of the indolent and of the trifling, ſeem to require ſome addition to be made to the pleaſurable modes of getting rid of the enemy Time: and it is not a little to the credit of modern ingenuity, that ſo many additions have lately been made to the ſtock both of public and private amuſement. The hours of meeting, too, are under ſuch wiſe regulations, that not only the day, but the night may be idled away very comfortably, and with no other intervals than what are neceſſary for the delightful rattling over the ſtones from houſe to houſe.

By thus ſubmitting the art of idleneſs to the judgment of ſcientific lecturers, and reducing the whole to a regular ſyſtem, there can be no doubt that the ſituation of idlers might be conſiderably improved: and I throw out a propoſal for a new College, with perfect confidence that, whether it be carried into execution, or not, they will not entertain a worſe opinion of the Projector.

I might, therefore, leave the ſubject to its fate, were it not perhaps requiſite to throw out ſome hint, by which the lovers of Idleneſs might in the mean time profit. As it is the cuſtom for citizens to retire from buſineſs at a certain time of life, for which they are ſeldom fitted by previous knowledge or reſources of mind; perhaps it might not be amiſs if thoſe who have followed the trade of idleneſs were likewiſe to retire from their fatigues, and try whether there are not employments to be found leſs laborious, more pleaſant, and more uſeful, and rendered ſo by a conviction of the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of that time, which had hitherto appeared ſo long, ſo ſure, and yet ſo tireſome.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 31.

SINCE you inform me that your limits will not permit you to inſert the whole of the letter which I ſent, you have my perfect approbation in breaking off where you propoſe with your uſual judgment. For in the third great omiſſion which I charged, there is a plain and ſhort iſſue of fact between Mr. Le Meſurier and myſelf, to which I am glad to call the freſh and unimpaired attention of your readers.

I told Dr. Duigenan, that the illuſtrations from the ſuppoſed promiſe of returning a ſword were, in the pamphlet, immediately followed by a reference to a paſſage where the author had before regularly diſcuſſed the whole doctrine of promiſſory Oaths, and faithfully ſtated the four caſes in which Caniſts deny their validity in the very moment of taking them. Dr. Milner's own language, addreſſing Mr. Reeves, is, "an attention to ſuch caſes (as thoſe juſt put), which your own ingenuity, Sir, will enable you to multiply *ad infinitum*, muſt convince you that the circumſtance of *expediency* muſt enter into the queſtion of every contract

tract or other obligation, between man and man. "*as I have proved more at large in the preceding treatise.*" And yet Mr. Le Mesurier boldly affirms, "there is not the smallest reference to the four cases of the Canonists:" that is, if you consent to stop short where he always ends his extract, with the naked proposition, leaving out all the explanation. But though you may read with your own eyes what I have just quoted, my reverend friend has irresistible arguments to demonstrate that it is not there. I am almost afraid, Mr. Urban, to venture on this ground, lest I may hereafter find that he was only playing off a piece of humour in imitation of Swift, when he killed poor Partridge the Almanack-maker. The first is what may be called the *surprising* argument. "You will be *surprised*," he says, "when I tell you, that so far from forming any part of this famous passage, they are not even to be found in the same tract; for Dr. Milner's pamphlet contains two letters, one to a friend in town, and the other a supplement addressed to Mr. Reeves." Really it would be too simple to believe this serious. The other is the *wonder-curing* argument. "You will *not wonder*," he adds, "that they are not referred to in the letter to Mr. Reeves, when I shew you, as I engage to do, that the Doctor expressly disclaims any intention of applying them to the Oath in question." You and your readers, Mr. Urban, will excuse my quoting the argument entire, as it has already filled nearly two of your columns; but the result is merely this, and Mr. Le Mesurier may make more of it if he can:—Mr. Reeves refuses to treat the Coronation Oath on the ground of expediency; Dr. Milner answers, that not only the Coronation Oath, but *every* promise, engagement, and contract, *as well as every human law*, depends on the question of expediency; and it is now gravely insisted, that in support of this general proposition he cannot have referred to any case which he thinks not directly applicable to that one particular class of engagements wherein the Coronation Oath is comprehended. So stated, the fallacy is obvious. But no fallacy could have been designed. My reverend friend, before he had been a year at the University, must have learned, that

Syllogizari non est ex particulari;

he, therefore, could never have been so unconscionable as to assume in sober earnest, that his adversary must necessarily be understood so to reason. No, Mr. Urban; he must have been amusing himself a little with you and your readers. The plain fact is, Dr. Milner, in his Supplement, does not refer specially to the four cases of the Canonists, but to the whole of that theological branch of the discussion, as he himself calls it, which sets off with these cases, introduced, not with relation to the Coronation Oath, but avowedly with the view of elucidating the general doctrine of promissory oaths. I took them, because they were the first that offered; and, more particularly, because they rested on that awful sense of duty to the Divine Being, which will least admit the notion of worldly *Prudence* and sordid *Expediency*. The Reporter has accidentally preserved the rules, without the religious reasons on which they are founded, weakening so far my defence of Dr. Milner; and this is the "*garbling and hashing*," at which my reverend friend falls at last into a downright passion; I presume merely from his kind feeling towards me, who am the only real sufferer.

You have now, Sir, a faithful narrative of the tenor and substance of my Speech, as far as it regarded the defence of Dr. Milner, in the debate on the Catholic petition. And I can now submit it with perfect confidence to you and your readers, whether the general proposition which I adopted and maintained, continuing only the quotation of Mr. Le Mesurier and Dr. Duigenan to the bottom of the page, can be misunderstood by any man, excepting always a religious controversialist who has the faculty and privilege of misunderstanding whatever he pleases. Is it possible that the *Cardinal Virtue of Prudence, and the high and exalted Expediency* plainly intended by Dr. Milner, can be thought to have any thing in common with the *sort of Prudence* which directed his two antagonists to omit his exposition by words, his illustrations by cases, and his appeal to the larger discussion of his general doctrines in the preceding treatise; or with the *expediency*, which some of our mutual acquaintance see in the conduct of my reverend friend, when he retired (I do not mean to blame but praise his choice) from the bustle of a crowded court and

and hard knocks in the obſtinate conflicts of the bar, to the quiet of a ſnug benefice, and the ſhadow-fighting of pulpit-polemicks? Was I not juſtified in ſaying, as I did, that "the cardinal virtue of *Prudence*, in the acceptation of Dr. Milner and the ethical writers in general, is not a ſelfiſh principle which employs itſelf in weighing intereſt againſt duty, but a virtuous principle which weighs one duty againſt another when they ſeem to be oppoſite, and decides which of them in this place, at this time, under all the preſent circumſtances, is to be fulfilled: his and their *Expediency* is a motive of conduct not variable with the caprice or intereſt of a ſect, which leſs of an individual, but unchangeably founded on the eternal baſes of truth and juſtice."

It has been ſaid, that many a diſpute would have been ended as ſoon as it began, if the opponents would have taken the pains to have underſtood each other's vocabulary. Dr. Duigenan and Mr. Le Meſurier are both men of claſſical education: my reverend friend at leaſt has a title to the character of an eminent ſcholar. They muſt know, therefore, how great was the dignity of "*Utility*," or "*Expediency*," in the antient ſchools. In the moral ſyſtem of the Stoicks, the moſt rigid of the Greek philoſophers, Sextus Empiricus and Stobæus will inform them, that the *good*, of which mankind is in purſuit, was ſuppoſed in all its three diviſions to be more or leſs connected with the *uſeful*, or *expedient*. If my reverend friend ever reads any thing of Lactantius, except his hiſtorical tract "On the Death of Perſecutors," he will ſee, in the ſixth book of his "Divine Inſtitutions," traces of a ſimilar doctrine attributed to the philoſophers in general, and ushered in by the firſt fragment which we have of Lucilius: or he may remember a ſummary of all in half a line of the epicurean Horace, who calls "Utility" or "Expediency" *the parent of almoſt all juſtice and equity*. In this ſenſe, when treating of an ethical and theological ſubject, the adverſaries of Dr. Milner ought to have conſtrued the word even without his guards and cautions. But it was a Catholick who uſed it; and it was their object to fix the worſt imputations which their zeal could ſuggeſt, on the moral tenets of a Catholick; ſo they faſtened on this equivocal term, and ſet themſelves "to make the word as odious as the word *Occupy*," which (as Mrs. Tearſheet ſays) "was an excellent good word too before it was ill-ſorted." As to poor *Prudence*, the work was done to their hands. She was already as "ill-ſorted" as they could wiſh. A *cardinal* virtue! They had only to let her alone as ſhe was: and if they did not themſelves, ſome of their hot-headed admirers in their holy abhorrence of every ſcarlet rag, might fall into the pious error of Mr. Bird, the fanatical feather-man in the Muſes Looking-glaſs, who, when the players tell him they are going to preſent the ſeveral virtues, cries out in a fright,

I hope, there be no *cardinal* virtues there!

and, when he is aſſured there be not, rejoins,

——"Then I'll ſtay; I hate a virtue
That will be made a *Cardinal: Cardinal* virtues,
Next to *Pope* virtues, are moſt impious."

Many of the *No Popery alarmiſts* whom I could name, Mr. Urban, have zeal as much beyond their knowledge.

Having finiſhed all that I undertook, I ſhall not glance at any other part of the controverſy; neither do I bind myſelf any further to the defence of Dr. Milner or myſelf. Let me, however, at parting, thank my reverend friend for the kind intimation which he has given me. He thinks (in the cloſe of one of his letters to Dr. Milner) "that I ſhall in future be cautious how I take up ſtatements or receive compliments which come from that quarter." If he imagines me liable to be ſeduced by compliments from any quarter, he knows much leſs of me than he ought; and I cannot even conjecture whence he could believe himſelf warranted to infer, that I take up ſtatements of any kind without examination. Had he heard the Speech in queſtion, he might have gueſſed that I had myſelf waded through all the Canons of the third Council of Lateran, to the moſt important of which I diſtinctly alluded, and all the proceedings of the Council of Conſtance, from which I drew ſome arguments, which he would elſewhere have ſought in vain. Indeed, whenever I can get acceſs to *original* documents, records, and contemporary witneſſes, I truſt to nothing elſe in hiſtory;

hiſtory; and upon the ſubject of the Catholic controverſy I have thought it incumbent upon me, as a public man and as a ſincere member of the Church of England, to labour through many a dull and heavy maſs. As the reſult of the ſearch which I have made, I feel myſelf bound in juſtice thus publicly to declare, that although I by no means agree in all the ſtatements of Dr. Milner, yet, taken altogether, I have found them much more correct than thoſe of my reverend friend. F. LAURENCE.

P. 704, l. 19 for *transformed*, read *transferred*.

Mr URBAN, *Hoxton-ſquare, Sept.* 6.

PERMIT me, through your excellent Publication, to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Donovan, for the advantages I have derived in my enquiries reſpecting the mineraliſed remains of the animals of the former world, from the examination of the *ineſtimable foſſils* contained in his MATCHLESS MUSEUM.

By the inveſtigations which I had previouſly made, and from ſpecimens in my own collection, I had aſcertained that England alone yielded ſeveral ſpecie of Encrinites, as I truſt I ſhall ſhew in the ſecond volume of Organic Remains of the former World, now in the preſs. But, by an examination of the ſeries of foſſils in this department of the London Muſeum as above mentioned, I have gained the knowledge that our own country can boaſt of yielding at leaſt one additional curious ſpecies of this animal hitherto I believe unknown, and forming by the length of the arms an intermediate ſpecies between the Lily and Plumoſe Encrinus. The ſpecimen of which I I ſpeak, is numbered 924 in the brief catalogue which is delivered at the Muſeum.

From another ſpecimen in the ſame collection, marked 950, I alſo acknowledge having derived very conſiderable information reſpecting the ſtructure of that wonderful loſt animal, the Tortoiſe Encrinus.

Having no reaſon for concealing any of the motives which induce me to trouble you with this requeſt, I do not heſitate to avow, that one of theſe is a wiſh to call the attention of the curious, as well as ſcientific, to the moſt complete collection of Britiſh Natural Hiſtory which has ever yet been formed; a Muſeum not confined to any one particular branch, but comprehending alike the three great departments of nature, the Zoological, Veſtenical, and Mineral productions of the Iſland, upon the grandeſt ſcale poſſible. It will not be too much to ſay, that this Muſeum, from the ſcience evinced in its arrangement, independent of its importance as a collection of choice and valuable ſpecimens, muſt, to thoſe deſirous of ſuch knowledge, prove a moſt inſtructive ſchool, and afford an inexhauſtible fund of information to all thoſe who think the Natural Hiſtory of their own country worth attending to.

Yours, &c. JAMES PARKINSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

IT is to be hoped that the publicity given in your Miſcellany (p. 700) to the circumſtance of the Rev. John Laurence's grave ſtone being turned underſide uppermoſt*, to make it ſerve for the memorial of another perſon, will bring forth interdictions from all the Archdeacons in the kingdom, in prevention of a practice that is but too common. Mean, and even ſacrilegious, as it is. I have ſeen ſeveral inſtances of grave-ſtones being turned in this manner, and even of their being removed from out of churches and church-yards, to make them ſerve the purpoſe of ſtepping-ſtones!

The evil complained of by Veritas (p. 701) proceeds in part from the new Military Laws; which are ſo oppreſſive in their nature, ſo extenſive in their operation, but yet ſo tender towards the Diſſenting Preachers, that they induce many idle unſettled fellows to take out preaching licences, in order to evade being compelled to ſerve in a military capacity.

Lady Lee (p. 701). This title and name remind me of an old ſong that began thus:

"London-bridge is broken down;
Dance over the Lady Lee."

Query: Does this allude to a woman, or the river Lee perſonified?

P. 740. Are there any deſcendants of Dr. Mead now exiſting?

* It is to be hoped that the notice may bring forth a copy of the epitaph. With the like view, the removal of a braſs from St. Martin's church at Leiceſter, placed there in 1732 for a very worthy man, the Rev. W. Tiffen, (confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital, and a writer on Short-hand) to make room for a more recent grave-ſtone, is here alſo noticed. EDIT.

P. 787. I hope Mr. Hutton will visit and return from John-a-Groat's mansion * before he goes to *Deadman's* Point †, for he is a very agreeable correspondent of Mr. Urban ‡.

P. 790. The entry of the Dutchess of Gloucester's death expatiates on a head on which it should have been silent, and is deficient in a point whereon it might have been copious. The Earl Cholmondeley and his sister, together with his Lordship's children, and his Sister's grand-children, are the *only* lineal descendants of Sir Robert Walpole now living. The fortitude with which the Dutchess of Gloucester bore many afflictions, the dignified forbearance she exhibited towards her unmerited enemies, and the extensive charities she dispensed towards the wretched, are personal honours that should be spoken of in lieu of those of descent, and which are of a nature that probably have placed her spirit in a situation of pre-eminence in Heaven, and which ought not to pass unnoticed on earth.

Yours, &c. UNUS.

PRESENT STATE OF YORK, 1806.

(*Continued from p.* 631.)

THAT I am willing to give credit to the professions of Mr. *Hand Three Stars*, p. 711, and to take him by the hand as a friend, sure none will doubt. I will go farther, and indulge in the consolation, that there is one man besides myself who feels as strongly the "conduct of barbarous innovators." Perhaps another and another anti-innovator may arise; until an armed host (Satirists, Critics,) may be properly trained, sufficient to stem the uncivic combination about to destroy the antiquities of this famous city. Nay, I count upon the certainty of this; and I predict, IT WILL BE SO.

THE CATHEDRAL.

West Front. Erected by Archbishop William de Melton, in the reign of Edward III. No piece of architecture in the kingdom can possibly demonstrate the genius and ability of our ancestors in the fourteenth century more forcibly than this front; it possesses sublimity of design, and shews the majestic and splendid taste that marked the reign of the mighty and puissant Edward. The front is divided into three great parts, the centre, and two sides, by four buttresses. The height of the design terminates with the roof, which is crowned by a pediment, perforated battlements, &c. The towers right and left, rising above the two sides, are the work of John Birmingham in the reign of Henry VI. as the style of the architecture sufficiently demonstrates, being in a manner a direct opposite in all its characters to the main front, therefore of course must be considered as a distinct performance. In the centre of this front, the principal objects are the grand entrance and the West window. The former decoration is divided into two door ways by a cluster of columns in the centre. In the spandrel between the heads of the two door-ways, and within the great arch of the entrance, is a small circular window of six lights given in the tracery; a decoration not, I believe, to be paralleled. The outer mouldings of the great arch run into a pediment, in which are niches, &c. The columns supporting the great arch are many, with the richest foliaged capitals. The architraves are thick set with delicate mouldings, and small niches filled with statues, &c. The space on each side the entrance has two tiers, the lower one containing niches with pedestals, and the upper one recesses. The West window shews mullions dividing the opening into eight lights, which at the springing line of the arch diverge into an infinity of sweeping-forms, partaking more of ornamental than geometrical turns; indeed the manner of the tracery of the fourteenth century consists entirely of this peculiar mode. In the following century, geometrical tracery was made the standard, and with small variations continued in practice until our antient Architecture became extinct, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. The whole of this West window retains the original paintings: they will be described in a future essay. The outer mouldings of the architrave of the window run into a pediment with the richest tracery; part of it is perforated. The space on each side of the window is made out in four tiers; the first tier has niches with pedestals, and the other stories display recesses. Behind the window pediment rises another pediment, being the front of the roof, filled likewise with rich tracery; and

on

* Situated on the extremity of the Northernmost point of Scotland.

† A small promontory on the coast of Cornwall.

‡ See p. 850. EDIT.

on the inclining lines of the pediment are perforated battlements.

In the two side-divisions of the front (or exteriors of the side-aisles) the conspicuous parts are the doors of entrance, and two tiers of windows. The door-ways have many columns, with rich capitals, and the mouldings of the architraves have small niches, with statues, ornaments, &c. The windows on the first tier assimilate with the centre West window, shewing ornamental tracery and a pedimental finish. The windows on the second tier are plainer, and without the pedimental finish. In the spaces, or dados, between these two stories of windows, are rich recesses, with perforated battlements above them. Over the several windows, or termination of the second tier, is another line of perforated battlements. Behind these several battlements are galleries of communication. The four grand dividing buttresses rise to the second line of battlements, and are made out in seven tiers filled with decorations. In the first, second, third, and sixth tiers, are niches with pedestals. The niches on the second tier are remarkably grand and striking. The fourth and seventh tiers present compartments. In some of the niches the statues remain, and evince a superior degree of sculpture. At the angles of these buttresses, on the fourth and fifth tiers, are projecting horizontal half-length statues; some of them of a serious, and others of a comic cast; but each specimen full of the costume of the day, becoming on this consideration relics of high importance, and ought accordingly to be regarded.

In the detail of the various subjects on this front, we find that the mouldings are many, small, and delicate; the ornaments profuse, particularly in the capitals; the bases to the columns, and abacuses to the capitals circular. The traceries ornamental, and the several small pediments constructed in regular straight inclining lines.

The two towers of this West front stand immediately on the line of the second tier of perforated battlements (finish of the original design) rising in some sort from the four grand buttresses, or, more justly speaking, worked on them, as the entire design of these towers takes an opposite turn to the elevation beneath; well establishing the tradition that they are the masonry of the fifteenth century. The widths of these towers take in the transverse dimensions of the side-aisles of the nave, and the principal decoration is the window on each of their fronts. The sides of these windows are bounded by buttresses, being in some degree a kind of general continuation of those original buttresses which are their support, and have four tiers of compartments, each tier finishing with a pedimental form. The windows give three divisions for light, the height worked in two stories, and the tracery architectural. In the spaces on the sides, and above the heads of the windows, are niches and compartments, with sweeping pedimental heads. The altitude of the towers has perforated architectural battlements, shewing pinnacles at the four angles, and at the centres. At the several angles of the springings of the pediments, and the entablatures supporting the battlements, are projecting horizontal figures; but no way partaking of the character of the sculptures on the main front, these being chimerical, or properly speaking allegorical, presenting a species of monster, partly of the demon and partly of the dragon form. This is a sculptural device almost universally adopted, and found both on exteriors and interiors of edifices of the fifteenth century.

The detail of the towers. The mouldings are worked large, of a far different cut from those above-enumerated; fewer in the mass, the ornaments take another turn, both in composition and the tooling of the foliage, and given with a sparing hand. The capitals are devoid of ornaments; their abacuses, and the bases to the columns, octangular; and the pediments take sweeping directions. Another striking change occurs in the mullions to the windows, their heights being made out in two stories, while those of the former Order exhibit one general perpendicular line, from the base to the springing of the tracery in the heads of the windows.

People have been in the habit of affirming, that this West front in all its parts is the work of one period; taking for granted such to be the case, as the towers seem, from a cursory survey, to carry on the general or first thought of the original Architect, as pointed heads, pediments, niches, &c. prevail throughout the whole. This sort of determination results from the

the common uninformed ſpeculations of thoſe whoſe ſtudies in life have been wholly directed to other purſuits. Let me be permitted to ſay, ſuch obſervants cannot be perfectly relied on. The artiſt, who with unwearied and aſſiduous eye traces each particle, to render his imitative efforts complete, certainly has more preſumptive claims to credit, and his concluſions may on this ſcore deſerve attention. From being thus particular, it is poſſible my arguments may have ſome weight with thoſe who are now carrying on the reſtorations of this front; and that they may be as little liable to Architectural error as the nature of the undertaking will admit.

If I give my opinion of the labour of the Maſon on this occaſion, he is correct and chaſte in moſt inſtances; but of the Sculptor, it certainly becomes my duty to ſay, he does not ſtand ſo fair for the meed of praiſe. It is an unhappy truiſm, that ſuch Artiſts are brought up in this profeſſion with a fixed hatred to our antient Arts, and a blind adoration to the ſchools of foreign ſcience (Grecian, Roman). This may be termed an anti-national prejudice; bigotry in diſguiſe. Name me one modern Sculptor who does not hold our antient men in this line, and their efforts, as contemptuous. Do they not all affirm, when adverting to our remote religious and hiſtoric ſtatues, that in the firſt inſtance they are of a ſuperſtitious tendency, therefore to be abhorred; in the latter, the dreſſes, fancy, portraits, ideal; attitudes inanimate, and of a devotional nature, to be ſhunned alſo. Are men ſo framed in mind to be left without controul to reſtore, or replace, the mutilated ſculptures of the founders, benefactors, and other characters, of York's magnificent Weſt front! To ſet up a modern fine lady for a nun, an unchriſtian Turk for a Chriſtian monk, a fox and gooſe for a demon and a condemned ſoul, an old man, with Cherubim wings, for the allegorical dragon, half bird half beaſt, a couple of ducks for a brace of imps, overlooking the abſurdities of us mortals below? It is unneceſſary to quote examples farther; and it may be obſerved that, in conſequence of the repeated remonſtrances made to theſe ſculptural innovations, the lady (by new ſtrokes of the chiſſel) covered her neck, the Turk threw away his turban, the old man re-cut his hair and diſpoſed of his wings; but the fox and gooſe, and the ducks, ſtill bear their forms, in deſpite of true reſtoration and characteriſtic decoration.

(To be continued.)

P.S. As the "Architectural Proceedings at the Abbey Church, Weſtminſter," (ſince my laſt paper on this head, vol. LXXV. p. 325) have become of conſiderable intereſt, and of the greateſt moment; a particular detail of occurrences is in preparation, and will ſpeedily be brought forward. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 16.

I AM credibly informed the Inſurance Companies calculate on an alarm of fire every day, about eight ſerious fires in every quarter of a year. From Michaelmas 1805 to Michaelmas 1806 the different Fire-offices in London experienced 306 alarms of fire attended with little damage, 31 ſerious fires, and 155 alarms occaſioned by chimnies being on fire, amounting in all to 492 accidents.

The following ſimple machine ought always to be kept in an upper apartment. It is nothing more than a ſhilling or eighteen penny rope, one end of which ſhould always be made faſt to ſomething in the chamber; and at the other end ſhould be a nooſe to let down children or infirm perſons, in caſe of fire. Along the rope there ſhould be ſeveral knots, to ſerve as reſting-places for the hands and feet of the perſon who drops down by it. No family occupying high houſes ſhould ever be without a contrivance of this kind. Yours, &c. A.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 20.

IN my way through Exeter a few days ſince (where the ſhort time I remain is generally beſtowed in the Cathedral), I was much pleaſed to hear a work was propoſed to the publick, which promiſes to be of conſiderable utility to the admirers of our antient buildings; and on this account I haſtily collected the following information on the ſpot.

The work is intituled, "The Principles of Engliſh Architecture, uſually denominated Gothic." The author, Mr. John Kendall, an inhabitant of Exeter, has every means of being correct, as he is himſelf an artiſt of conſiderable credit. The deſign of the work is, to offer meaſured examples of parts

on the inclining lines of the pediment are perforated battlements.

In the two ſide-diviſions of the front (or exteriors of the ſide-aiſles) the conſpicuous parts are the doors of entrance, and two tiers of windows. The door-ways have many columns, with rich capitals, and the mouldings of the architraves have ſmall niches, with ſtatues, ornaments, &c. The windows on the firſt tier aſſimilate with the centre Weſt window, ſhewing ornamental tracery and a pedimental finiſh. The windows on the ſecond tier are plainer, and without the pediminental finiſh. In the ſpaces, or dados, between theſe two ſtories of windows, are rich receſſes, with perforated battlements above them. Over the ſeveral windows, or termination of the ſecond tier, is another line of perforated battlements. Behind theſe ſeveral battlements are galleries of communication. The four grand dividing buttreſſes riſe to the ſecond line of battlements, and are made out in ſeven tiers filled with decorations. In the firſt, ſecond, third, and ſixth tiers, are niches with pedeſtals. The niches on the ſecond tier are remarkably grand and ſtriking. The fourth and ſeventh tiers preſent compartments. In ſome of the niches the ſtatues remain, and evince a ſuperior degree of ſculpture. At the angles of theſe buttreſſes, on the fourth and fifth tiers, are projecting horizontal half-length ſtatues; ſome of them of a ſerious, and others of a comic caſt; but each ſpecimen full of the coſtume of the day, becoming on this conſideration relics of high importance, and ought accordingly to be regarded.

In the detail of the various ſubjects on this front, we find that the mouldings are many, ſmall, and delicate; the ornaments profuſe, particularly in the capitals; the baſes to the columns, and abacuſes to the capitals circular. The traceries ornamental, and the ſeveral ſmall pediments conſtructed in regular ſtraight inclining lines.

The two towers of this Weſt front ſtand immediately on the line of the ſecond tier of perforated battlements (finiſh of the original deſign) riſing in ſome ſort from the four grand buttreſſes, or, more juſtly ſpeaking, worked on them, as the entire deſign of the towers takes an oppoſite turn to the elevation beneath; well eſtabliſhing the tradition that they are the maſonry of the fifteenth century. The widths of theſe towers take in the traoſverſe dimenſions of the ſide-aiſles of the nave, and the principal decoration is the window on each of their fronts. The ſides of theſe windows are bounded by buttreſſes, being in ſome degree a kind of general continuation of thoſe original buttreſſes which are their ſupport, and have four tiers of compartments, each tier finiſhing with a pedimental form. The windows give three diviſions for light, the height worked in two ſtories, and the tracery architectural. In the ſpaces on the ſides, and above the heads of the windows, are niches and compartments, with ſweeping pedimental heads. The altitude of the towers has perforated architectural battlements, ſhewing pinnacles at the four angles, and at the centres. At the ſeveral angles of the ſpringings of the pediments, and the entablatures ſupporting the battlements, are projecting horizontal figures; but no way partaking of the character of the ſculptures on the main front, theſe being chimerical, or properly ſpeaking allegorical, preſenting a ſpecies of monſter, partly of the demon and partly of the dragon form. This is a ſculptural device almoſt univerſally adopted, and found both on exteriors and interiors of edifices of the fifteenth century.

The detail of the towers. The mouldings are worked large, of a far different cut from thoſe above-enumerated; fewer in the maſs, the ornaments take another turn, both in compoſition and the tooling of the foliage, and given with a ſparing hand. The capitals are devoid of ornaments; their abacuſes, and the baſes to the columns, octangular; and the pediments take ſweeping directions. Another ſtriking change occurs in the mullions to the windows, their heights being made out in two ſtories, while thoſe of the former Order exhibit one general perpendicular line, from the baſe to the ſpringing of the tracery in the heads of the windows.

People have been in the habit of affirming, that this Weſt front in all its parts is the work of one period; taking for granted ſuch to be the caſe, as the towers ſeem, from a curſory ſurvey, to carry on the general or firſt thought of the original Architect, as pointed heads, pediments, niches, &c. prevail throughout the whole. This ſort of determination reſults from the

the common uninformed ſpeculations of thoſe whoſe ſtudies in life have been wholly directed to other purſuits. Let me be permitted to ſay, ſuch obſervants cannot be perfectly relied on. The artiſt, who with unwearied and aſſiduous eye traces each particle, to render his imitative efforts complete, certainly has more preſumptive claims to credit, and his concluſions may on this ſcore deſerve attention. From being thus particular, it is poſſible my arguments may have ſome weight with thoſe who are now carrying on the reſtorations of this front; and that they may be as little liable to Architectural error as the nature of the undertaking will admit.

If I give my opinion of the labour of the Maſon on this occaſion, he is correct and chaſte in moſt inſtances; but of the Sculptor, it certainly becomes my duty to ſay, he does not ſtand ſo fair for the meed of praiſe. It is an unhappy truiſm, that ſuch Artiſts are brought up in this profeſſion with a fixed hatred to our antient Arts, and a blind adoration to the ſchools of foreign ſcience (Grecian, Roman). This may be termed an anti-national prejudice; bigotry in diſguiſe. Name me one modern Sculptor who does not hold our antient men in this line, and their efforts, as contemptuous. Do they not all affirm, when adverting to our remote religious and hiſtoric ſtatues, that in the firſt inſtance they are of a ſuperſtitious tendency, therefore to be abhorred; in the latter, the dreſſes, fancy, portraits, ideal; attitudes inanimate, and of a devotional nature, to be ſhunned alſo. Are men ſo framed in mind to be left without controul to reſtore, or replace, the mutilated ſculptures of the founders, benefactors, and other characters, of York's magnificent Weſt front! To ſet up a modern fine lady for a nun, an unchriſtian Turk for a Chriſtian monk, a fox and gooſe for a demon and a condemned ſoul, an old man, with Cherubim wings, for the allegorical dragon, half bird half beaſt, a couple of ducks for a brace of imps, overlooking the abſurdities of us mortals below? It is unneceſſary to quote examples farther; and it may be obſerved that, in conſequence of the repeated remonſtrances made to theſe ſculptural innovations, the lady (by new ſtrokes of the chiſſel) covered her neck, the Turk threw away his turban, the old man re-cut his hair and diſpoſed of his wings; but the fox and gooſe, and the ducks, ſtill bear their forms, in deſpite of true reſtoration and characteriſtic decoration.

(To be continued.)

P.S. As the "Architectural Proceedings at the Abbey Church, Weſtminſter," (ſince my laſt paper on this head, vol. LXXV. p. 325) have become of conſiderable intereſt, and of the greateſt moment; a particular detail of occurrences is in preparation, and will ſpeedily be brought forward. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 16.

I AM credibly informed the Inſurance Companies calculate on an alarm of fire every day, about eight ſerious fires in every quarter of a year. From Michaelmas 1805 to Michaelmas 1806 the different Fire-offices in London experienced 306 alarms of fire attended with little damage, 31 ſerious fires, and 155 alarms occaſioned by chimnies being on fire, amounting in all to 492 accidents.

The following ſimple machine ought always to be kept in an upper apartment. It is nothing more than a ſhilling or eighteen penny rope, one end of which ſhould always be made faſt to ſomething in the chamber; and at the other end ſhould be a nooſe to let down children or infirm perſons, in caſe of fire. Along the rope there ſhould be ſeveral knots, to ſerve as reſting-places for the hands and feet of the perſon who drops down by it. No family occupying high houſes ſhould ever be without a contrivance of this kind. Yours, &c. A.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 20.

IN my way through Exeter a few days ſince (where the ſhort time I remain is generally beſtowed in the Cathedral), I was much pleaſed to hear a work was propoſed to the publick, which promiſes to be of conſiderable utility to the admirers of our antient buildings; and on this account I haſtily collected the following information on the ſpot.

The work is intituled, "The Principles of Engliſh Architecture, uſually denominated Gothic." The author, Mr. John Kendall, an inhabitant of Exeter, has every means of being correct, as he is himſelf an artiſt of conſiderable credit. The deſign of the work is, to offer meaſured examples of parts

ports of this edifice, with its tombs, &c. from 1208 to 1523; and it is to be accompanied by a ſyſtemaric arrangement of the peculiarities diſtinguiſhing this ſtyle of decorative architecture.

Its object is to impreſs on the minds of thoſe who wiſh to imitate it, correct ideas; and for this purpoſe the ornaments and mouldings are to be drawn at large, with annexed ſcales to each of the various elaborate ſepulchral chapels, &c. contained in this celebrated ſtructure. I have ſeen ſome of the drawings, which are equally neat and correct. Knowing your taſte for works of this kind, I thought the information would be intereſting. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, 81, *Caſtle-ſtreet Eaſt*, *Sept.* 8.

MR. John Sidney Hawkins, having ſtated, in p. 698, his intention of preparing a pamphlet in his own vindication, which he has ſince had printed, and has given away profuſely, I have to requeſt you will announce my firm determination to publiſh an *Analyſis* and *Expoſition* of the contents of this extraordinary production.

JOHN THOMAS SMITH.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 6.

THE enquiry of Senex, vol. LXVI. p. 400, being again reverted to laſt month; I am induced to ſend you the following account of the arms and family; obſerving that the word "*But*" is a Scotticiſm, and here uſed as ſynonymous to "*Without*."

The antient family of Gilleſpie, deſcended from the Clanchattons and Macphersons, bear for their coat-armour, "Party per feſs, Or and Azure, a lymphad, or galley, with her ſails truſſed up, her oars in action, of the firſt; in the dexter chief point a hand couped, graſping a dagger, point upwards, Gules; in the ſiniſter chief point a croſs croſſlet fitched, of the laſt. Motto—"Touch not the cat but a glove." The family have been in uſe to have their arms ſupported by two Highland men, with fleel helmets on their heads, and cut-out ſhort doublets, Azure, thighs bare, their ſhirt tied between them, and round targets on their arms; being the dreſs wherein thoſe of this clan were wont to fight in many battles for the Crown, being always loyal.

Yours, &c. PUSSY.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 16.

IN anſwer to your Correſpondent, p. 640, requiring a Liſt of the Deans of Ireland, I ſend you the following correct account of eleven Deans.

The Hon. Richard Bourke, ſecond ſon of the late Earl of Mayo, married Frances ſecond daughter of Robert Fowler, Archbiſhop of Dublin ..... Dean of *Ardagh.*

James Viſcount Liſford, married firſt Henrietta Judith eldeſt daughter of Arthur Pomeroy Viſcount Harberton, ſecondly Alicia eldeſt daughter of John Oliver, Archdeacon of Ardagh, ... *Armagh.*

The Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lindſay, Biſhop of Kildare, brother of the Earl of Balcarras, married to Miſs Fydel, and ſecondly to Miſs Couſmaker ..... *Chriſt Church, Dublin.*

Richard Bagwell, ſecond ſon of John Bagwell, Eſq. of Martfield, M. P. for the County of Tipperary, unmarried ..... *Clogher.*

Veſey Dawſon, nephew of Thomas Dawſon Viſcount Cremorne, married Anna-Maria-Townley Balfour, only daughter of Blayney-Townley Balfour, of Townley Hall, co. Louth, Eſq. ..... *Clonmacnois.*

The Hon. Thomas-H. Laurence, only brother of the Earl of Howth, married Frances eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Henry Coghlan, D.D. nephew and heir of Henry Maule, Biſhop of Meath ..... *Cork.*

The Hon. William Anneſley, brother of the Earl of Anneſley, married the daughter of John Digby, of Landenſtown, co. Kildare ..... *Down.*

The Hon. Maurice Croſbie, uncle of the Earl of Glandore, married Tyne daughter of Sir Henry Cavendiſh, Bart. ..... *Limerick.*

John Scott, couſin of the Earl of Clonmel. ..... *Liſmore.*

The Hon. Joſeph Bourke, third ſon of the late Earl of Mayo, married Mary eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Sackville Gardiner, Eſq. uncle of the late Viſcount Mountjoy ..... *Oſſory.*

Uſher Lee, brother of Edward Lee, late member for the County of Waterford, married Miſs Shepherd ..... *Waterford.*

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 15.

I THANK Mr. Belsham for his explanation (p. 628) of the passage in his Summary View which appeared to me objectionable; and I still think so, considered as it stands by itself. He seemed not to be aware, that every reader would not know the impression on which he had asserted that the Mosaic Institute was a dead letter; and, as this will continue to be the case, it would be of great advantage to his work, if in its future editions he would subjoin the explanation now offered. I fully agree with him, that a man may be a very good Christian, and know very little about the Divine Legation of Moses; but I should regret his ignorance of that code on which Christianity is founded, and to which Christ referred. I do *not* entertain any doubt that the Mosaic Dispensation was terminated by the Christian, as Mr. B. would imply; and beg to assure him that I am sufficiently acquainted with the reasoning of St. Paul, to be well convinced of it: but, if St. Paul had never reasoned on the subject, I should have been amply assured of it by his Divine Master, who abrogated the ceremonial, but preserved the moral Law; and a further instance of this is given in Acts xv. 24, 29, by the Apostles. The spirit of that moral Law, rather than the words of it, is adopted into the Christian code; and therefore the latter stands as a Commentary and Exemplification of it, which requires the retention of the great Original; which I again affirm to be one governing code of all civilized nations who have any government at all.

The contradiction, as it appeared to me, between Mr. B. using the Decalogue in his worship, and the sentiment of that Decalogue having become a dead letter, was obvious until the explanation now given, and which furnishes an additional reason for his subjoining it to that passage in his Summary View. Could I see wherein I was obscure in my first letter, the cloud should be cleared away; as to cavil, it is what I disdain. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Northbourn, Aug.* 10.

IN the last edition of Mrs. Carter's Poems, added to my Memoirs of her Life, there are some lines on the death of Queen Caroline, which were first printed in Cave's small collection of them, in 1738. This poem is inserted in Mr. Coxe's Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, and ascribed to Lord Melcombe. The mistake arose from its having been found among that Nobleman's papers, and in his handwriting. I have Mr. Coxe's authority for this flatement of the error; and, with the candour which might be expected from his character, he allows me to publish it.

MONTAGU PENNINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Slaufton, Aug.* 27.

YOUR Correspondent, p. 404, has given some valuable memoirs of Dr. Short, and some account of what he published; but I have an octavo volume of his, which he has not noticed. The title is this: "Discourses on Tea, Sugar, Milk, Made Wines, Spirits, Punch, Tobacco, &c.; with plain and useful Rules for Gouty People." Printed 1750. It is thought to be an excellent treatise. Your Correspondent observes, in a note, "The Doctor had a strong partiality for the waters of Holt, near Hallaton:" perhaps he did not know that Dr. S. rented Holt Spa of the Nevile family for several years; and I suppose many people found benefit from those waters. Dr. Short wrote a pamphlet on the subject, of which a considerable part is given in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 726.

I have an octavo volume by me, of which I should be glad to know the Author's name, for none is prefixed in print; but some person has written in the title-page, "By Tomkins." The title is, "A Sober Appeal to a Turk or an Indian," printed 1748. It is an answer to a book of Dr. Isaac Watts, on the Trinity. I should be glad if any of your Correspondents could give me an account of this Tomkins (if he was the author), and any particulars respecting his religious sentiments. J. TAILBY.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13.

AS you occasionally introduce Epitaphs, I beg leave to offer one, which I observed lately on a tombstone in the church-yard of Hackney. From the name, and other circumstances, I am inclined to imagine, that it was composed by Dr. Coote, of whom some account has been given in your Magazine, in a Review of the Sketches of the Lives of Civilians (vol. LXXIV. p. 648.)—The inscription is as follows.

"Hic

"Hic requiescit
CATHARINA COOTE,
filia CAROLI et ELIZABETHÆ COOTE,
amabilis Puella ferè septennis,
quæ obiit 14to die
Maii, 1807.

Formam venustam simplicitate morum commendabat: in quotidiano vitæ cursu, etiam inter lusus vivacitatem, mendacium, ut improbum, strenuè averabatur: sensu et ingenio supra ætatem prædita, parentibus atque amicis peregratam se comitem præbebat.

Valetudine, ut apparebat, prosperâ diu usa est: sed subitò (sic Deo placuit) spasmo correpta, cùm permota ac territa exclamâsset, "Pater, ad me festina,——jam morior!" in domestico cœtu, et quasi in matris amplexu, ope medicâ haudquaquam juvante, animam innocuam efflavit.

Hoc inscribi voluit pater mœrens, qui, haud multo priùs, filium quoque dilectum (nomine GULIELMUM), cuncta bona et fausta pollicentem, amisit."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 31.

AS an occasional hint, through the channel of your valuable Magazine, has a tendency to correct certain negligences and abuses in the noble science of Heraldry, I will thank you to insert the following remarks.

St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney, has lately been repaired; but the Heraldpainter has committed great blunders in attempting to re-paint the armorial bearings on the monuments.

The armorial bearings of a Serjeant at law should never appear without a motto properly affixed to them: if he chooses to disuse the family motto, he should use that which he adopts and makes his own, upon his elevation to this distinguished rank in the learned profession, and which is engraved on the rings presented by him on the occasion to certain dignified characters.

When his Majesty is pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood, it is absolutely necessary for the new Knight to disuse, or erase, the Esquire's profile helmet, which he used with his crest and arms, as no longer befitting his degree; and, in lieu of it, to bear the front helmet with its beaver or vizor open, the only heraldical distinction. Several great legal characters, and others who enjoy this rank, suffer their heraldry to appear without their front helmet; and therefore their armorial bearings most erroneously appear as those of Esquires. H. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *M. F. Sept.* 4.

THE excellent and liberal-minded Dr. Jenner, of whose invaluable discovery I cannot speak with sufficient praise, pursued a line of conduct in publishing his discovery to the world, very different from that which your Correspondent, p. 699, seems inclined to adopt. He did not wait years after he had matured his opinion, in the expectation of being courted, and petitioned, and promised rewards for making known a practice of such immense value; but frankly and candidly communicated to the world at once all he knew, and all he thought upon the subject. It was not till he had fully promulgated the discovery of Vaccine Inoculation, nor till after *many thousand lives had been saved through his means*, that he applied to Parliament for a remuneration of such great services. When, therefore, an application was made, so high an opinion did the Legislature entertain of his merits, that they readily granted him the sum of 10,000*l.*; nor was this all;—a greater length of time having more completely established the efficacy and security of Vaccination, Parliament has recently made him a further grant of 20,000*l.* in addition to the 10,000*l.* formerly voted.

Many useful deductions may be drawn from a consideration of the premisses afforded by Dr. Jenner's case; but I shall confine myself to two only.

The first proves that the world in general, and medical men in particular, with a very few exceptions, are ready enough to receive and adopt any discovery or invention connected with medicine of real utility, and to await due honour to the inventor, uninfluenced by envy, or any of the base and hateful passions which have been supposed to be powerful enough to bear down and stifle any invention made by a private and unpatronised individual.

The second shews that Parliament is ever willing to reward such individual, if his discovery prove to be a great and national benefit.

Now, Sir, as Parliament and the publick have been, on more than one occasion, deceived and duped in purchasing the secrets of Quacks and Pretenders, which have eventually proved of little or no value (witness, among others, Mrs. Stevens's Medicines for the Stone); it is not likely that they will very readily listen in future to the *fair assertions* of the possessors of secrets; I take the liberty therefore of suggesting

to

to your Correſpondent the propriety of making his diſcovery public at once. The real and intrinſic value of his method of practice will thus be quickly aſcertained; if it poſſeſs the power which he attributes to it, of *ſaving the lives of thouſands*, how dreadful muſt the idea be to a man of humanity, that thouſands of people are now dying miſerably whoſe lives he has the power of preſerving!

Your Correſpondent aſſerts, that his remedy is capable "*of ſubduing every ſpecies of fever known in this country in a few hours!*" How greatly then will the diſcovery redound to his honour! How delightful the idea of being the means of alleviating ſo much miſery and diſtreſs! But the ſpeedy and general adoption of his invention will aſſuredly produce more *ſubſtantial advantages* than the applauſe of others, and the gratifying feelings of ſelf-approbation. A Parliamentary reward will unqueſtionably be extended to ſuch great merit; and the voices of the few *hundreds*, who now bleſs him, will be overpowered in the ſincere and animating commendations of grateful and applauding *Nations*.

Yours, &c. S. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Aug.* 24.

MR. J. Sidney Hawkins has, perhaps, very properly corrected a writer, (p. 627) who appears to be very deficient on the ſubject on which he had pretended to give information. But if Mr. Hawkins had been an early or an attentive reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, he would not have ſent you the quotation from "Ignorami Lamentatio" as new to your readers. Sylvanus Urban has long ſince gratified his readers with not only the poem of 164 lines, but the dedication and preface to the "Lamentatio." And whoever is poſſeſſed of the ſeries of the Gent. Mag. (which I conſider among the chief treaſures of my library) will find the whole in pp. 273—276, for the month of May 1736.

Yours, &c. C. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Aug.* 25.

AS your Magazine has long been the repoſitory of articles which otherwiſe would have periſhed, I requeſt the inſertion of the two following epitaphs which were lately in the cloiſter, or burying-ground, of Brazenoſe College, Oxford, but which, on its being converted into two or three gloomy chambers for the reception of the living inſtead of the dead, have lately been removed. How the Right Reverend Principal, or the Reverend Seniority of that College, can reconcile to their conſciences the deſecration of the College burial-ground, I do not inquire; but hope you will agree with me, that the glaring impropriety and indecency of the tranſaction is too great to be paſſed over without ſome public animadverſion.

"H. S. E.
vir deſideratiſſ. Jac. Buerdſell,
A. M. et hujus Coll. Socius;
qui
raras admodum Naturæ dotes
nobiliori Literaturæ humanioris
proventu auxit:
cujus
tum morum probitatem,
tum vitæ per omnia ſanctimoniam,
ſuperſtites (quæ poſſint) penitus
æmulentur!
Ob. 2do Oct. { Æræ Chr. 1700.
Ætat. ſuæ 70."

"M. S.
Guil. Wood, ex agro Ebor. gen.
hujus Coll. Commenſalis; cujus indolem
[eximiam, morum
ſuavitate, ardentiſſimo doctrinæ
deſiderio auctam, mors ſibi matura,
amicis luctuoſa,
abſtulit Die V^to Apr.
anno { Salutis Humanæ
MDCCLXXIX.
Ætatis ſuæ XIX."

Mr. URBAN, *Newton Longville, Aug.* 4.

I HAVE been extremely ſurpriſed at reading the violent and moſt unprovoked attack made upon me in your laſt Magazine by Dr. Laurence. What brings the Doctor at all into the controverſy is not very clear; but that, having thruſt himſelf into it, he ſhould uſe ſuch intemperate language, is ſtill more inexplicable. There was, as muſt be plain to any man, and I ſhall demonſtrate, till this laſt letter of his, no ſort of difference between him and me. Why then without reaſon create ſuch a difference? for unqueſtionably he has now put himſelf and me in direct contradiction to each other. And it is a contradiction from which I ſhall never depart. To ſpeak appropriately, "Fire ſhan't burn it out of me; I will die in it at the ſtake."

Dr. Laurence evidently (and this is the only way in which I can account for

for his conduct) is extremely hurt that his Speech, his "*unfortunate*" Speech, (unfortunate indeed in *many* reſpects!) ſhould have been made the ſubject of ſo much diſcuſſion. But then the Doctor miſtakes the object of his anger. It is not I that dragged it into notice. It might have lived or died in that convenient vehicle, "The Impartial Report," for what I cared, if Dr. Milner had not introduced it into thoſe pages of yours, which, as Dr. Laurence himſelf intimates, "circulate ſo widely and live ſo long," and made it the foundation of a moſt abuſive letter againſt me. It is not I, therefore, but Dr. Milner, with whom the learned Doctor ſhould be angry. And, indeed, I apprehend that he has, at laſt, found it out; for, though he had promiſed Dr. Milner to "do him juſtice," that is, to clear him from any participation in the fraud of which ſo much has been ſaid, I defy any man to ſhew me where, through the whole of his Letter, there is a word ſaid which can be of any advantage to Dr. Milner, except that Dr. Laurence is of the ſame opinion with him on the ſubject of Oaths, which is a fact which was never in queſtion. Indeed the Right Rev. Doctor ſeems all at once to have got quite out of favour with the learned Doctor; for in the concluſion he is diſmiſſed with juſt the ſame contemptuous and familiar ſneer as I am. We are both qualified, with no great reſpect even for you, Mr. Urban, as "theſe doughty diſputants in your Magazine."

I have doubted, indeed, whether I ought to apologize for my unlucky ſlip of the pen in writing "ſize" as coupled with "eminence" in Dr. Laurence. But, as it never was calculated to do more than raiſe a good-humoured ſmile, and, as far as I ſee, has had no other effect on the Doctor himſelf, I will paſs it by. I could at beſt but ſay, "I'm ſorry it offends you, heartily; yes, Faith, heartily."——

My conjecture is, that what I reported from Dr. Laurence has been taken very ill by the body of Roman Catholics at large, with whom the Doctor, for a reaſon which may be gueſſed at, is extremely anxious to be upon good terms. He has therefore, in order to make up matters with them, *deviſed* and *invented* (for ſo it is) a long account of the converſation which paſſed between us; and, to ſhew them that he is in earneſt, he has adopted their feelings, and enriched his Letter by beſtowing upon me every reproachful and ſarcaſtic expreſſion which his experience and habits, as an advocate, could ſuggeſt. He brings forward the language which I have uſed towards "The Impartial Reporter," in the moſt invidious way; he ſays, I am "ſometimes very ſevere, and ſometimes very *ſmart (he ſuppoſes he muſt in civility ſo call it)*: he talks ſneeringly of my "*Chriſtian benevolence*," of my "*pious efforts*;" calls me a "ready polemic," a "doughty diſputant," and, in the end, after charging me with violating the confidence of private converſation, and with unfairneſs, *he requeſts the Roman Catholics, in* CANDOUR AND CHRISTIAN CHARITY, *not to judge Proteſtant Controverſialiſts by my ſtatement of the reſult of this converſation*," meaning the converſation between him and me.

Black as this catalogue is, Sir, I am afraid the Doctor muſt make it blacker before he can clear himſelf; for he is miſtaken (either wilfully or otherwiſe) in ſuppoſing me to have ſtated what I did, as the *reſult of our converſation*. I meant to ſtate it as *his very words*, and therefore I have been guilty of *falſehood* or of *nothing*.

Your readers, however, muſt needs wonder at a great deal of this; for if I have been "*ſevere*" and "*ſmart*" upon the *Roman Catholics*, what ſhould that be to *Dr. Laurence?* How is he implicated in this ſeverity and ſmartneſs? How comes he to be the advocate of the Impartial Reporter? I ſaid nothing againſt *him*; I treated *him* not only with civility but with reſpect. I ſaid nothing which need have put him in hot water; for, again I ſay, I did not ſtir the queſtion. Was I to ſit ſtill and let Dr. Milner make uſe of Dr. Laurence's name to give efficacy and force to the moſt ſcandalous and illiberal imputations againſt me? Was I to ſubmit to this out of tenderneſs to Dr Laurence? What claims has Dr. Laurence upon me? Under the authority of Dr. Laurence's name, I was *publicly* taxed, *falſely* taxed, with being a falſificator and a garbler, with taking words out of their context. Did Dr. Laurence come forward to juſtify *me?* Does he, *now*, that he is reluctantly *forced to admit* that the account of his Speech is a *falſe* one, come forward to do *me* juſtice? Does he not now, on the contrary, profeſs to be the advocate of

of the man who was my accuſer and ſlanderer? And with all this Dr. Laurence *complains* (and I ſuppoſe it is one of the cauſes of his anger) that I did not come with a *private* explanation to him, after the "*intimation* which he had given in your Magazine, and that which Dr. Milner had before given 'at his deſire'." An *intimation* by Dr. Milner! What does Dr Laurence call *an Intimation*? Dr. Milner, *publicly in print*, charges me with groſs injuſtice, and ſays, that Dr. Laurence has promiſed to clear his character. Dr. Laurence alſo, *publicly in print*, ſays, that he will *do Dr. Milner juſtice!* that is, *juſtice* againſt *my ſtatements!* and this is called by Dr. Laurence, an *Intimation*, which is to produce a *private explanation* from me!! Really this is too much; it is what could hardly have been borne with from the Pope himſelf! Theſe are the ſort of *Intimations* which may do very well from Buonaparte to his meaneſt vaſſals; but between equals make one ſtare.

However, Sir, all this is but circumſtance. My juſtification or Dr. Laurence's muſt reſt upon *facts*; and to the facts let us come. I am here firſt reluctantly obliged (for to this I am driven by my adverſaries) to *repeat*, that my charge againſt Dr. Milner was not the *drawing up* of the report in queſtion (he might or he might not have drawn it up: he never has diſavowed it; and I *now* rather think he did, but ſtill that is not the charge); my charge is, that he *adopted* it, "knowing it to be a falſe repreſentation of his pamphlet; and ſo *adopted it*, for the purpoſe of grounding an imputation againſt me, which he could not have even inſinuated if he had quoted the pamphlet itſelf*."

That *was* and is my charge againſt Dr. Milner. But it came out alſo, that the Speech was *not* as Dr. Laurence *ſpoke it*, that he *diſavowed the report*. This was an additional feature in the fraud; ſomething, though neceſſary, yet material. *If, indeed, Dr. Milner had any thing to do with drawing up the report* (which, as I ſaid before, HE HAS NEVER YET DISCLAIMED), it was MOST material, and I accordingly noticed it.

Now, Dr. Laurence, being to defend Dr. Milner, was, as I conceive, bound to do one of three things. He was firſt to ſhew that the Speech was really *in ſubſtance* what was ſpoken by him; or, 2ndly, that Dr. Milner did not draw up the obnoxious report; and, 3dly, in either caſe, that the uſe which Dr. M. made of that report, was neither unfair nor inconſiſtent with truth.

As to the laſt, which is the material point, it is beyond the powers of Dr. Laurence and Dr. Milner, and (I will add what is more) of all Doctors Commons, and all Weſtminſter Hall, to do it. It has not, indeed, been attempted. As to the ſecond, there is the ſame ſilence. And, as to the firſt, how ſtands the caſe?

I had ſaid, in your Magazine for January laſt (p. 31), that "I had Dr. Laurence's authority for ſtating that the Speech in queſtion was not as he ſpoke it;" that "he diſavowed it;" that "the Romaniſts had twiſted his arguments to ſerve their own purpoſes." Now, Sir, what ſays the Doctor himſelf? Why he† is *obliged* to own, that he declared the Speech in queſtion not to contain what he ſpoke (and, ſays he, "what report does?"); that "he *did then* DISAVOW, *as both before and ſince he had diſavowed to many*, the ARGUMENTS as they STAND ASCRIBED TO HIM." Now, Sir, could I wiſh for a fuller confirmation of my words? Could I have authority more ſtrong, that, as to what was the real ſubſtantial point, I ſpoke the truth?

But it ſeems, that it is in the *laſt* part of my ſtatement that I miſrepreſented him. "He never meant to hint at any cauſe but that of venial *error*." It is this ſame "twiſting of his arguments" which the Roman Catholics cannot bear, and which Dr Laurence is anxious to clear himſelf from having ſaid. How he has done it, your readers may judge, though I ſay now that, if I were willing to leave it upon his ſo amply detailed and guarded account of our converſation, few people would think that I had been guilty of *unfairneſs*. But truth requires ſomething more at my hands. I declare then again that I *meant* to ſtate Dr. Laurence's VERY WORDS. I repeat it. I will not be poſitive that he uſed the words "twiſted" or "purpoſes." He

* Gent. Magazine for April, p. 323.

† Gent. Magazine for July, p. 604.

may

may have ſaid, "turned," or, "ends." But words *equivalent*, and in a ſentence as *ſhort*, he uſed.

This obliges me to give *my* account of "all that *actually* paſſed" between Dr. Laurence and myſelf.

It was on the occaſion mentioned by Dr. Laurence, and when I was, as he ſays truly, haſtening from the place of Polling, and he hurrying to it, that I met Dr. Laurence. I ſtopped him, and ſaid to him, "You are the very man I wanted to ſee." He anſwered, "Well, what's the matter? I can't ſtop, I have a chaiſe waiting for me." Upon which I turned back with him, and we walked briſkly towards the Convocation-houſe. "I wanted to ſpeak with you about this Speech of yours which Dr. Milner has quoted againſt me." "Oh," ſaid he, (not at all profeſſing ignorance of the Controverſy, which indeed could hardly then be called a Controverſy) "it is not my Speech—not as I ſpoke it. I don't admit it to be my Speech. They (meaning, as I underſtood him, the Roman Catholics) *have twiſted my arguments to ſerve their own purpoſes.*" I was proceeding to make ſome obſervation, I forget what, when he turned upon me with, "However, Dr. Milner does not ſay what you make him to ſay." "No!" ſaid I, "I have quoted his very words." "Oh, yes," he anſwered, "but—" and he then went into ſome diſtinctions, which, as they were not very clear, I will not pretend to recollect, about, I think, the correlativeneſs of duties; and as probably I ſhewed that I thought him confuſed, and ſmiled, and appeared ready to anſwer him, he ſtopped ſhort before he had finiſhed any ſentence, and ſaid, "I ſhan't enter into any diſcuſſion upon the ſubject with you." I preſſed him to explain himſelf: but he ſaid NO; and he added *diſtinctly*, "I will write nothing upon the ſubject: YOU MAY WRITE WHAT YOU WILL, I WILL NOT WRITE." And ſo the matter ended.

This, I ſolemnly aver, was the whole which paſſed; I will not poſitively aver that they were the preciſe words, but they were ſo, as near as recollection will go in a caſe where my attention was ſtrongly fixed upon the converſation from that moment. For I certainly meant, if I wrote at all, which I had not then determined, to make uſe of it. It was no *private* converſation. Dr. Laurence's name, and ſuppoſed words, had been made uſe of againſt me; I *had* a RIGHT, therefore, to know if it was by his authority, and how far the words made uſe of were his. I declare then that not a word of the long-winded periods which he aſcribes to himſelf, or thoſe propoſitions which he aſcribes to me, ever paſſed between us. Biſhop Taylor has, in fact, *never* been at all in my thoughts. I deny alſo moſt diſtinctly that Dr. Laurence ſaid, "he would be happy to meet me on the ſubject, when we had leiſure," but juſt the contrary; I will add, that his manner was hardly civil. I went into the Convocation Houſe after him, having been thus brought back, where he ſtayed for ſome time, without ſaying a word farther to me on that or any other ſubject.

Whether it was poſſible that a Converſation of the *length*, or indeed of the *nature* ſtated by the Doctor, ſhould have paſſed, I leave for the judgment of your readers, who know the topography of Oxford. I was on the ſteps of the door of the Schools towards the Radcliffe Library, when I deſcried the Doctor. I advanced five or ſix ſteps to meet him, turned back with him, "hurrying" all the way, as he ſays, truly; and the whole of our converſation was over before we reached the pig-market.

So ſtands the fact, according to *my* account. Unfortunately Dr. Laurence has ſo managed, that, in many of its circumſtances, it ſtands in direct contradiction to *his*. I am ſorry for it. But I do not ſhrink from the ſituation in which *he* has placed us both. Our reſpective credit for veracity or correctneſs is now put in iſſue. We muſt be tried by thoſe who know us both, and, in ſome degree, by thoſe who know only one of us. To thoſe who know us both, I moſt cheerfully and confidently refer myſelf. As to the others, he will have probably for him, Dr. Milner, and Mr. Cobbett, and Mr. Perry of the Morning Chronicle; and I ſhall have for me thoſe whom in private life I have made my friends, in addition to the friendſhips of my younger days; none of which I have loſt.

I could have ſaid many "ſmart" things in anſwer to Dr. Laurence's ſarcaſms. I could have ſaid much of him and of his Speech, of which we are now to have *a ſecond corrected* account: but I forbear. When I firſt ſtood forth in the cauſe of truth and in defence of

of the Church of England, I expected to meet with abuse from more than one sort of persons. But I did not expect that *any* individual who *knew* me would have joined the cry. Dr. Laurence, however, has chosen, not very wisely I think, to put himself in that predicament. It is more *his* concern than *mine*. I doubt not, with God's help, to get through this and much more.

Yours, &c. THOS. LE MESURIER.

MR. URBAN, *Creech-St.-Michael, August 6.*

THE daily increase of Duelling is certainly one of the most prominent and alarming features of the times; and perhaps few things could, with greater advantage to the interests of Society at large, employ the attention of the Legislature at the present moment: nor could the great Council of the Nation, in the intervals of the momentous points which employ their deep and serious consideration, pass any Act that would be more popular than one which would effectually put a stop to this barbarous custom.

As your wide-spread Miscellany has perhaps a larger circulation than almost any other periodical publication of the day, and has therefore a chance of falling into the hands of a great many Members of both Houses of Parliament, and particularly of such of them as have the real welfare of their country and the happiness of society sincerely at heart, allow an humble individual, who is actuated solely by the above motive, to offer, through the medium of your interesting and useful Miscellany, *an hint* on the above subject.

Since the warmest advocate for this savage custom has never pretended to support it on the ground of its being consistent with either the laws of *God* or *Man* (which are very well known to be directly against it, though they have hitherto unhappily been unable to restrain it); it may appear unnecessary to argue the point, which has been so often done by more able hands, upon these grounds; it will perhaps be more effectual, if some more efficacious restraint can be pointed out to curb this growing evil than has hitherto been called into action. This, Sir, I cannot help thinking might be accomplished, by suggesting *a more severe law* against this practice than any at present in existence.

So long ago as the year 1803, and in the very beginning of it, a law passed in *America* to restrain this pernicious custom; and it may be curious to know, what has been the effect of that law, and whether or not it has tended to produce the effect intended, or whether it has failed in its object.

In a periodical publication for March, 1808, I find the following account of this law:

"An '*Act to prevent Duelling*' passed last session in the Assembly of *North Carolina*, by which it is enacted, that no person *sending* or *accepting a challenge*, or *fighting a Duel*, though no death ensues, shall ever after be eligible to places of trust, honour, or profit in this State, any pardon or reprieve notwithstanding; and shall further be liable to be indicted, and, on conviction before any of the Courts, shall forfeit and pay the sum 100l. to the use of the State. And if any fight a Duel by which either of the parties shall be killed, the survivor on conviction thereof *shall suffer Death without benefit of Clergy!* and their *seconds* or *abettors* shall be considered accessories before the fact, and *shall likewise suffer Death!!*—This act, adds the reporter, reflects great credit on the *wisdom* and *enlightened policy* of the legislature of *North Carolina*."

I must own, Mr. Urban, that my humble opinion perfectly coincides with that of the reporter of the above Act; for I think it is extremely just that the man who had violated all laws human and divine, by acting *deliberately* in a manner that was perfectly repugnant to them, should never afterwards be allowed to hold any place of *trust*, &c. as being no longer fit to be considered trust-worthy: I also think the punishment of the fine of 100l. for violating the laws of society, a very fit remuneration for such an unjustifiable act. And as nothing can be more equitable than that "he who sheddeth man's blood" in an unjust and unlawful manner, should have "his blood likewise shed by man;" therefore the punishment of Death, notwithstanding pardon, &c. is the due punishment for this high act of delinquency. And to make this sufficiently powerful, all *seconds*, *aiders*, or *abettors*, should suffer the same penalty. I have only, Sir, to add, that if all these pains and penalties are still ineffectual to restrain this crime, let the parties fight with a rope about their necks; and the party who did not die by the hands of his *honourable antagonist*, should be finished by those of the *common hangman!!!*

Yours, &c. THOMAS COMBER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 29.

THERE are probably but few individuals, now living acquainted with the hiſtory of the manufacture of Durham Muſtard. Prior to 1720 there was no ſuch luxury as muſtard, in its preſent form, at our tables. At that time, the ſeed was only coarſely pounded in a mortar, as coarſely ſeparated from the integument, and in that rough ſtate prepared for uſe. In the year I have mentioned, it occurred to an old woman of the name of Clements, reſident at Durham, to grind the ſeed in a mill, and to paſs the meal through the ſeveral proceſſes which are reſorted to in making flour from wheat. The ſecret ſhe kept for many years to herſelf, and in the period of her excluſive poſſeſſion of it, ſupplied the principal parts of the kingdom, and in particular the metropolis, with this article; and George the Firſt ſtamped it with faſhion by his approval.

Mrs. Clements as regularly twice a-year travelled to London, and to the principal towns throughout England, for orders, as any tradeſman's rider of the preſent day; and the old lady contrived to pick up, not only a decent pittance, but what was then thought a tolerable competency.—From this woman's reſiding at Durham, it acquired the name of Durham Muſtard.

Mr. URBAN, *Threadneedle-ſtreet, Aug.* 20.

THE inſertion of the following extract from the London Chronicle of the 19th inſt. in your uſeful Miſcellany, will much oblige a conſtant reader.

"The following curious phænomenon was obſerved by ſeveral perſons, on Wedneſday laſt, in the neighbourhood of Forncett, Norfolk:—About 2 in the afternoon, a body of vapour, of extraordinary magnitude, apparently roſe out of the earth, accompanied by a loud rumbling noiſe. It reſembled the ſmoak of a fire, and had an igneous appearance. It continued aſcending for the ſpace of three minutes, all the time attended with the noiſe and with a conſiderable degree of agitation, till it mixed with the clouds above it, which then appeared, for a ſhort time, to partake of the ſame motion. The air was the whole time extremely oppreſſive."

I ſhall be much obliged to any of your Norfolk Correſpondents who may happen to have been eye-witneſſes of it, to communicate a more particular account of it to me through the medium of your Magazine, S. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 10.

YOUR Correſpondent, p. 686, having expreſſed a wiſh to be informed, whether the *landlord* (under which deſcription I preſume he means to include that of *occupier* alſo) of a farm that for time immemorial has never paid tithe or any kind of modus, is juſtified in refuſing payment of tithe for that farm; it may not be unacceptable information to him at leaſt, that in the caſe of the Corporation of "Bury *v.* Evans," which is reported in Com. Rep. 643, and in ſeveral other contemporary reports, and which has ever ſince been conſidered as the leading caſe on the ſubject, the Court of Exchequer decided that a preſcription in *non decimando* cannot be ſupported either againſt a lay or ſpiritual rector, unleſs the commencement of ſuch preſcription is laid in ſome ſpiritual perſon or religious houſe; and that the preſumption ariſing from a conſtant non-payment, is not ſufficient, unleſs the occupier can ſhew, either that the land was parcel of the poſſeſſions of ſome religious houſe diſſolved ſince the ſtat. of 27 Henry VIII. c. 28, or that ſome of the impropriators have releaſed the tithes. This doctrine has been recognized in ſo many ſubſequent caſes, that it may now be conſidered as fully eſtabliſhed. Your Correſpondent does not mention whether the farm in queſtion is reputed to have formerly belonged to any religious houſe; but as it is ſtated never to have paid any tithes or modus for time immemorial, there is ſtrong reaſon for believing that to have been the fact (and the truth of it may eaſily be aſcertained by ſearching at the proper offices); and if ſo, the exemption from tithes, claimed by the owner of the farm, will then ſtand on more vantage-ground than that ariſing from mere payment of tithes. W. A.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

READING in your Magazine for June, p. 578, *the Ceremonial of the foundation of Downing College*; I beg leave to refer the Maſter, Profeſſors, and Fellows, to vol. XXXVIII. p. 317, of your excellent Magazine; where, under the head of "Hint for the Inſtitution of Downing College," are ſome remarks which may probably be thought deſerving attention. The writer propoſes his hint with modeſty and due deference, in conſequence of the ſolemn opinion given in Chancery on the 17th of June, 1768. How far, after ſuch

such a lapse of time, the plan proposed may be deemed in any respect worthy of being followed, I do not pretend to judge; but I thought it pity it should go unnoticed at this *very juncture*.

Yours, &c. G. W. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Aug.* 31.

IN reading Pope's translation of Homer lately, I was struck with a blunder which I should not have expected would have escaped either the author or the translator. It may have been pointed out before a thousand times, for any thing I know to the contrary, but I never saw it noticed. As I cannot read it in the original, I shall be glad to be informed either by you, or any of your learned Readers, whether it is Homer or Pope who have been napping.

We are told that when Hector meets Andromache at the Scæan gate,

"The nurse stood near, in whose em-
"braces prest, [breast."—

"His only hope hung smiling at her
When, after a long story from the lady and a suitable reply from the warrior, he attempts to take the child from the arms of the attendant; but

"The babe clung crying to the nurse's
breast, [ding crest."

"Scar'd at the dazzling helm and nod
This bug-bear he removes, and then after taking the child from her, and having preferred a prayer to Jove for his future glory and fame, it is added, that

"He spoke, and fondly gazing on her
charms, [arms."

"*Restor'd* the pleasing burden to her

I know that the manners of the times permitted the gentlemen of those days to take great liberties with other ladies besides their own, but I think not in the presence of their wedded loves. And had even the great Hector himself at this time dared to gaze fondly on the charms of the nurse, I am not sure that it would not have been more than the Pagan patience of even the "blameless Andromache" could have borne; and that the hero, by quitting the field of battle and coming to his wife, might not have leaped out of the frying-pan into the fire. Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 27.

IN your volume LXXII. p. 310, I find I have misinformed your readers as to the situation of Archbishop Grey's tomb, in York Minster. It is in the *South*, not the *North* part of the Transept. Since 1802, it has been inclosed with a beautiful cast-iron railing, given by the present Archbishop, and executed upon a plan to correspond with the architecture of the times; except that the artist has introduced a wreath round the upper part, of a different appearance, and which better judges than myself pronounce to have no affinity to the Gothic.

Will Mr. Carter supply no more lucubrations on the interesting City of York and its Antiquities? He wrote a very good letter from that place, in which the writer stumbled on a certain person taking sketches in the Cathedral, who evinced that "a close mouth was proof of a wise head;" and he has written something since that time; but those who take an interest in his disquisitions will not think he has written enough. A separate publication, containing a corrected and enlarged detail of that Gentleman's observations on the Antiquities of York and its Cathedral would, I am persuaded, be acceptable to the publick, especially as Mr. Halfpenny is publishing additional engravings illustrative of the subject, and as Mr. Drake, the York Historian, has shewn himself so poor an Architectural Antiquary*.

A SECOND RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Harborough, July* 10.

IT is not without surprize I observe, in a work of so much labour and diligence as the History of Leicestershire now publishing, there is no reference under the account of *Holt*, vol. II. p. 725, to any documents in the possession of the Lord of the Manor, especially as I find at the foot of the pedigree of his family there is an addition to his name of F. S. A.

Surely, when a gentleman undertakes the arduous task of writing a County History, and gives such testimonials of his ability for the undertaking as we have received from the Historian of Leicestershire, though he has not a legal right to demand, he has a rational ground to hope for the assistance of the Members of the Society of Antiquaries. And every person conversant in Manorial History who reads the account of Holt, must immediately perceive that much is wanting, which it is probable the evidences of the respectable owner of that Manor might supply.

P. S. There is a tender gleam of light thrown on the History of the Manor of Holt by the pedigree in vol. II. p. 224. H. L.

* Witness his conjectures concerning the style and date of the Chapter-house.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

AS I am an inhabitant of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, and as our parish-church is at present undergoing a complete repair, I went on Saturday last to see what was going on. I have long been disgusted with the manner in which the interior of this beautiful church has been disfigured by the names of the Churchwardens with which all the pannels in the front of the gallery have been filled, with the exception of one which contains the date of the consecration of the church. I flattered myself that the names would have been removed during the present repairs; and it was even hinted to me that such alteration was intended, and that the pannels would be restored to their original appearance of the plain oak, which is certainly much handsomer than paltry painting, and I am sure all men of true taste are of my opinion. How great was my mortification, however, on entering the church, and looking round, to find not only that the names and pannels remained as before, but that, in scouring off the old varnish from the other parts of the wood-work, great pains had been taken to preserve them from injury! My mortification was encreased still farther, on going towards the East end, and looking up to the organ gallery, to observe that that is to be *beautified* in the same manner, as the pannel on each side of the clock and the freeze under the clock have been painted of a *bright blue* colour, the former to contain the names of the present churchwardens, and the latter the date of these repairs, all in *letters of gold!* This church, I am informed, was completely repaired about thirty years ago, and at that time it was not thought necessary to record the then churchwardens names, nor the date, at least in such a situation; nor do I now see what purpose it serves, but to disfigure the beautiful dark oak, with which the church is finished. I do not know whence the barbarous custom of *decorating* our churches has arisen, except from the vanity of churchwardens, in thus endeavouring to hand down their names to posterity. In St. George's church the example of the first churchwardens has been followed, whose names have been *blazoned* by the side of the King's Arms, and the date of the consecration, as before mentioned in the corresponding pannel. Their successors thinking, no doubt, that they had an equal right to put up their names in the same manner, began to fill the remaining pannels, and have continued the series down (I believe) to 1782, when, for want of room to display their *taste*, they have been obliged to stop, to the no small mortification, no doubt, of *many* who have filled that office since that period, but whose names are not thus *tastefully recorded*. The King's Arms have been taken down; I suppose, for the purpose of being newly painted and gilded. Would not the plain wood without either painting or gilding have been more appropriate?

From thus musing on the bad taste of some, and the excessive vanity of others, I was aroused, by turning my eyes towards the pulpit, which I had never before seen uncovered. The body of it is ornamented with beautiful sculpture in oak, and the side pannels inlaid with black and white wood in different devices, the centre one containing the monogram of Our Saviour surrounded by a glory. The architect, who I believe was Mr. Gibbs, never could have designed the pulpit to be thus ornamented, had he intended it to be completely hid by a crimson velvet pulpit cloth. So it is, however, that this pulpit has been concealed ever since I have had a seat in this church. If I had any thing to say in regard to these repairs, or might be allowed to offer my opinion, I would recommend, that nothing more should be put on the pulpit than a *simple stuffing*, similar to what is now on the front of the gallery; which would not only look more light and elegant, but by that means the beautiful sculpture on the pulpit would be seen to advantage, as, no doubt, it was originally intended to be. Nothing gives me greater pleasure, than to see our churches kept in a clean decent order, as far as *plain painting* goes; but I dislike *glaring colours, excess of gilding, painted pannels, crimson pulpit cloths with rich gold fringe, and such tawdry decoration*, which, in my humble opinion, are more appropriate for a theatre than for a building dedicated to the service of God. I could mention many more particulars; but, as I have already trespassed, I am afraid too much on your valuable pages, I shall conclude by subscribing myself

An Admirer of propriety in Church decoration, and an Inhabitant of the Parish of St. George.

109. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature and ſcarce Books.* *(Continued from p. 741.)*

WITH much pleaſure we reſume the account of a work replete with entertainment and erudition.

The firſt article in the Second Volume conſiſts of a judicious Selection of "Songs" from the Garrick Collection; "many of which are well worth preſerving, and, from the extreme and increaſing rarity of the works from which they are taken, are little likely to be preſented to the inſpection of the common reader."

"I might eaſily," ſays Mr. B. "have added other ſpecimens of equal merit; but my object was to produce a performance of miſcellaneous entertainment. It may be objected, that what I have inſerted are not ſufficiently ſelect, and that far better examples of the poetry of the times in which theſe ſongs were compoſed have already appeared in the compilations of Cooper, Headley, Aikin, Ellis, Ritſon, and others. This may be conceded; but I do not think that any of the ſpecimens I have here printed are to be found but in the particular old dramas which I have had before me. They will at leaſt, therefore, have the merit of novelty to thoſe who may not have the opportunity of ſeeing the rare and curious volumes from which they have been taken."

The "brief Deſcription of John Parkhurſt and his Writings" we have already enlarged in p. 510; and hope it will be uſeful to Mr. Beloe in a future edition.

In the account here given of "Rowlande Broughton," another name is added to the Catalogue of Engliſh Poets.

Of "The Secrets of Angling, 1652," we are told,

"There perhaps does not exiſt in the circle of Engliſh Literature a rarer book. It is quoted no where but by Iſaac Walton, in his Complete Angler, where it is aſcribed to Jo. Davors, Eſq. Of this perſon I can no where find any account. He has even eſcaped the indefatigable penetration and induſtry of Ritſon. The book is ſo rare that Sir John Hawkins confeſſes he could never procure a ſight of it. My friend Mr. Douce had given me the opportunity of deſcribing it, when I afterwards found a leſs perfect copy in the Britiſh Muſeum."

Richard Barnfield:

"This old Engliſh Poet is ſlightly mentioned by Ritſon, in his Catalogue of Engliſh Poets, and ſomewhat more at length by Mr. Bridges, in his improved edition of Philips's *Theatrum Poetarum*. Mr. Ellis had probably not ſeen any of his performances; at leaſt he has given no ſpecimen of his works; yet he is ſpoken of as a writer, by no means inelegant, by Warton, in his Hiſtory of Poetry, vol. III. p. 403. I have diſcovered, in a very curious and valuable volume of Miſcellaneous Poetry, belonging to Sion College Library, the performance of Richard Barnfield alluded to by Warton; and, for the benefit of collectors in this line, ſubjoin a deſcription, with a ſpecimen."

Richard Zouche:

"This Author, a Profeſſor of Civil Law, was much eſteemed in his day, and publiſhed many valuable works. He has, however, never been noticed as a Poet; but that he deſerves to be ſo will ſufficiently appear from the following deſcription and ſpecimen of a curious little volume, which I believe to be unique, and which has been lent me by Mr. Thomas Payne, of the Mews Gate [now of Pall Mall], whom I have invariably found prompt to aſſiſt the cauſe of Literature. The title is, "The Dove; or, Paſſages of Coſmography, by Richard Zouche, Civillian of New College, in Oxford, 1613."

"A Fig for Momus, containing pleaſant Varietie, included in Satyres, Eclogues, and Epiſtles, by T. L. of Lincolns Inne, Gent. At London, for Clement Knight, and are to bee ſolde at his Shop at the Litle North Doore of Pauls Church. 1595."

"This I preſume to be the firſt Collection of Satires, ſo named and intended in the Engliſh language. This work Warton had never ſeen; and what his indefatigable reſearch had not diſcovered cannot be of every day's occurrence. In his Catalogue of Engliſh Satiriſts, Warton gives precedence to Hall; but Hall's 'Toothleſſe Satyrs, Poetical, Academical, Moral,' were publiſhed in 1597."

After a deſcription of "Euphues' Golden Legacie," a tract by Thomas Lodge, which deſerves "commemoration, as well for its great rarity, as that, by the acknowledgment of all the Commentators, it furniſhed the plot of Shakſpeare's "As You Like It," we are treated with "a brief deſcription of ſome rarer Epigrammatic productions of the earlieſt period."

One of theſe ſhall be given, as characteriſtic of the times:

"To Sir Pierce Penny-leſſe.

"Though little coyne thy purſe-leſſe pocket lyne,
Yet with great company thou art ta'en up,

For

For often with Duke Humphrey thou doſt dyne, [ſup *."
And often with Sir Thomas Greſham

The following complimentary lines to John Heath, on his "Two Centuries of Epigrammes, 1610," deſerve preſervation:

"Jocos, delitias, ſales, lepores,
Salſos, innocuos, graves, pudicos,
Vis libro pariter videre in uno?
Heathi centurias legas, legendo
Jocos, delitias, ſales, lepores,
Salſos, innocuos, graves, pudicos,
In libro pariter videbis uno.

Caſta placent? caſtus liber iſte. Jocoſa? jocoſus.
Innocua? invenies. Religioſa? dabit.
Oh quot habes ipſis Muſis et Apolline digna! [ſales!"
Oh quam multiplices, parve libelle,

From "The Guls Horne-booke," by T. Dekker, we have an entertaining chapter, "How a young Gallant ſhould behave himſelf in an Ordinary."

Wine and Tobacco, it appears, were then ſold, as Medicines, in the Apothecary's ſhop.

"Dekker's "Bellman of London, 1640," Mr. Warton obſerves, "was called, by a contemporary writer, the moſt witty, elegant, and eloquent diſplay of the vices of London then extant. Scarce as this book now is, and few are more ſcarce, it went through a prodigious number of editions. This is almoſt the firſt book which profeſſes to give any account of the canting language of thieves and vagabonds."

"Robert Greene," Mr. B. informs us, "was exceedingly popular in his day, and his works are very voluminous, but no accurate account of them has ever yet appeared. Wood mentions very few of them; and Ritſon contents himſelf with ſaying that he was a prolific author. Many Collectors have thought that I ſhall render an acceptable ſervice by bringing together as many of his pieces as could be collected. I have accordingly conſulted the Royal Library, the Collections of the late Duke of Roxburgh, of Marquis Stafford, and of the Muſeum; from which collectively I give the following catalogue."

The liſt, containing 44 different publications, forms an intereſting article.

"This Greene was certainly a moſt extraordinary perſonage. Had circumſtances introduced him on the theatre of the world under ſome reſpectable patronage, where the awe of a ſuperior might have had ſome conſtraint upon his conduct, or had he allowed his reaſon at all to have regulated his paſſions, he might have been an ornament to the world, and a benefit to literature. He had great vivacity of intellect, a very inventive imagination, extenſive reading; and his works abound with frequent and ſucceſsful alluſions to the Claſſicks. It is ſurpriſing to ſee how poliſhed and how finiſhed ſome of his pieces are, when it is conſidered that he wrote moſt of them to ſupply his immediate neceſſities, and in quick ſucceſſion one to another. They were moſt of them very popular in their day, and muſt have gone through, ſcarce as they now are, numerous editions. He appears to have been a thoughtleſs, good-natured man, and very ſuſceptible of the better feelings of the heart; for many of his works contain noble and generous expreſſions. Neither was he, by any means, to be deſpiſed as a Poet. The ſhort compoſitions ſcattered through his works, to ſay nothing of his dramatical pieces, indicate much poetical taſte and feeling.—It is impoſſible not to lament, with ſtrong emotions of pity, that a man ſhould periſh, in premature age, the victim of licentiouſneſs and intemperance, who was capable of enforcing, with earneſtneſs, ſuch rules as theſe for the regulation of his conduct: 'Let God's worſhip be thy morning's worke, and his wiſdome the direction of thy dayes labour. Riſe not without thankes, nor ſleepe not without repentance. Chooſe but a few friends, and try thoſe; for the flatterer ſpeakes faireſt. If thy wife be wiſe, make her thy ſecretary; elſe locke thy thoughts in thy heart, for women are ſeldome ſilent. If ſhe be faire, be not jealous; for ſuſpition cures not womens follies. If ſhe be wiſe, wrong her not; for if thou loveſt others, ſhe will loath thee. Let thy childrens nurture be their richeſt portion: for wiſdome is more precious than wealth. Be not proude amongſt thy poore neighbours; for a poore man's hate is perilous: Nor too familiar with great men; for preſumption winnes diſdaine.'

"I here," ſays Mr. Beloe, "take my leave of Robert Greene, and, I confeſs, not without reluctance. I have been highly entertained with many of his performances; I feel a great reſpect for his talents, much diſguſt at his profligacy, but a ſincere concern for his misfortunes."

Next to the miſerable and wretched Greene, follows an account of

"Gabriel Harvey, a man who knew him well, and who, perhaps not altogether undeſervedly, was, from principle, his determined and implacable adverſary. The conteſts, ſquibs, and pamphlets, between Naſh and Greene and Harvey, at one time occupied

* "He walks out his dinner in Paules, and his ſupper in the Exchange."

pied no small share of public attention and curiosity. They proceeded, finally, to such extremities, that the Arm of Power interfered, and they were seized and prohibited."

The Roxburgh Collection, containing "a great many very rare and curious articles of Literature," is properly introduced to the notice of the publick.

"The edition of Boccace, which I am about to describe, singular as it may seem, is to be found no where but in the Roxburgh Collection. How it came there was thus explained to me by Mr. G. Nicol. The great collectors of books and competitors for rare publications in their time were Lord Oxford and Lord Sunderland. This copy of Boccace came into the hands of a London Bookseller, who shewed it to the above Noble Lords, and demanded 100 guineas as the price of it. This sum must, at that time, have appeared enormously extravagant; nor can we wonder that they severally hesitated about giving it. Whilst they were deliberating, an ancestor of the Duke of Roxburgh saw and purchased the volume. The two Noble Collectors were invited to dinner; and the subject of Boccace being purposely introduced, Lord Oxford and Lord Sunderland began to talk of this particular copy. The Duke of Roxburgh told them that he thought he could shew them a copy of this edition; which they defied him to exhibit. To their mortification and chagrin, he produced the book in question. If there shall happen to be a public auction of the late Duke of Roxburgh's most valuable library, I think I may venture to foretell that this Boccace will produce not much less than 500l. De Bure had never seen it; but has taken his description from former Bibliographers."

The British Museum possesses a volume, which contains nine very rare, and not more rare than curious, tracts on the subject of Rural Sports.

We perfectly agree with Mr. Beloe, that the same grand National Repository "can hardly be said to possess any literary treasures of greater curiosity and value than the Collection of Tracts usually designated by the name of the King's Pamphlets." Of these, a good account is given, "from a paper annexed to the first folio volume of the Manuscript Index, which seems to have been printed with a view of promoting their sale at some subsequent period." The original collector was a Clergyman, whose name was *G. Thomason*.

"It is painful to add, that the following volumes were missing from this Collection when presented to the Museum. This is hardly to be wondered at, when it is considered through what various hands and accidents they passed. I subjoin, however, a particular description of the lost volumes, to give an opportunity to those in whose hands they may happen to be to restore them to their fellows."

The number of deficient volumes amounts to *fifteen*.

We are next presented with a list of "Rare Tracts," which the Bishop of Rochester's kindness has enabled Mr. Beloe to describe, and "which came into his Lordship's hands, bound together, by accident, and for a very trifle."

A book of Dr Dee's, which is next described, was represented by Mr. Reed "as one of the scarcest in the English language."

"At p. 79, we are informed that only 100 copies were printed. That which belongs to the British Museum has a long manuscript of Dr. Dee's writing annexed to it, which seems to be a kind of continuation of the subject. It is certainly the most rational and methodical that this singular character ever composed. The title-page may be thus described: Within an oblong scroll, at each angle of which are two roses as supporters, and in the center the crown and arms of England, are these words: 'General and rare Memorials, pertayning to the perfect Arte of Navigation. Annexed to the Paradoxal Cumpas, in Playne. Now first published: 24 Yeres after the first Invention thereof.' Round the scroll is 'Plura latent quam patent.' The remainder of the frontispiece, which is engraved on wood, appears to be a representation of the Triumph of England over the Armada of Spain."

Of George Gascoigne we are told,

"The Works of this early English Poet now sell for a most enormous price. Collectors in general are not aware that there exists in the British Museum an unpublished Poem by Gascoigne. Great as the research is, and extravagant as the price which is given, for the printed publications of Gascoigne, I question whether it would not be a very hazardous experiment to print this Poem."

The title of it is,

"The Grief of Joy, certeyne Elegies, wherein the doubtfull Delightes of Manes Love are displaied. Written to the Queenes most excellent Matie. Tam Marti quam Mercurio. 1576."

A letter of Antony Wood, dated Norwich, Feb. 22, 1719, "reveals what

what is not generally known, that a great part of the additions and corrections in the ſecond edition of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienſes* were ſupplied by Dr. Tanner, the learned author of the *Notitia Monaſtica*."

We learn, by the article of "Bibles," that

"Dr. Combe, to whom Literature is conſiderably indebted in more than one of its branches, had made a Collection of Engliſh Bibles, many of which are of unexampled rarity and value. He condeſcended to diſpoſe of them to the Britiſh Muſeum for the ſum of 150 pounds; which muſt be conſidered as a great inſtance of generoſity, as they are certainly worth very much more."

"There are few rarer tracts in Engliſh Literature than the "Expedicion in Scotlande;" of which, I believe, no more than two copies are known. It exhibits an extraordinary example of the increaſe of the price of books. At the ſale of Mr. Weſt's books a copy ſold for 18s. 6d.; at Mr. Woodhouſe's ſale, in December 1803, a copy was purchaſed for the Duke of Roxburgh at the enormous price of 16 guineas."....."I am indebted for the uſe of this curious and rare work to Mr. Iſaac Reed, who bought it, if I am not miſtaken, for half a crown."

From a diminutive "Hiſtory of Printing," a very trifling account is given of the Origin of that noble Art.

The curious old Ballad on "the Ducheſs of Suffolk" we have given in our preſent volume, p. 209, with a copy of the original wooden cuts.

There are ſeveral other very curious articles, which we have paſſed unnoticed for want of room.

310. *The Twin Siſters; or, The Advantages of Religion. By the Author of "Trifles; or, Friendly Mites;" "Addreſſes of an affectionate Mother;" "Juliana;" &c.*

THE tendency of this little work demands our commendation.

"It is intended to diſplay the benefits of Devotion, which are illuſtrated in the lives of two very young perſons, whoſe purſuits were, not the vanities of the world, but the true and laſting pleaſures of Religion, and Time well ſpent. There are few, even of thoſe who do not ſtudy to live by its rules, that are not willing to acknowledge the efficacy of Religion in the hour of death or on a bed of ſickneſs; though they are inclined to put off all thoughts of it till that awful period. But in this ſhort hiſtory will be ſeen (and the truth of the illuſtration may be perceived by general obſervation) that if the duties of a Chriſtian profeſſion are not attended to in our lives, its ſupport and conſolations in thoſe trying ſcenes cannot be felt, either by the dying or by their ſurviving friends. This important truth has, no doubt, been often enforced on many of my young readers, and in a way more large and comprehenſive than in this ſimple tale: yet, as, after having obſerved a charming view of Nature reflected in a mirror, where each object, though leſſened to our ſight, is diſtinctly ſeen, and bears its due proportion to the whole, we are ſtill inclined to ſurvey the ſcene itſelf, and perhaps with more accurate attention than before; it is hoped that this feeble attempt to exemplify the ſatisfaction ariſing from a Religious Life will not, therefore, be altogether uſeleſs or unentertaining."

The plot is briefly this: Ellen and Anna Stanley, the twin ſiſters, are, at the age of five years, entruſted to the care of their aunt, Mrs. Irvin; their father and mother finding it neceſſary to go to India, to retrieve their fortune. Mrs. Irvin, a truly pious and amiable lady, gives her nieces a religious education, and at the ſame time inſtills into their minds every virtuous and benevolent principle that can adorn domeſtic life. In a peaceful retirement, and in acts of beneficence to their poor neighbours, their time was happily paſſed till our heroines had attained their ſixteenth year, when Anna was attacked with a conſumptive complaint, which terminated in her death. And here the Author takes occaſion to diſplay the ſuperior efficacy of Religion, in diveſting the death-bed of its terrors, and in imparting the comfortable hope to the ſurviving ſiſter of meeting the beloved object of her affection in a bliſsful hereafter. Shortly after this event, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley return from India, with a more ſplendid fortune than they had before diſſipated; and, being informed of the death of Anna, they remove their only daughter, Ellen, to their magnificent houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, where ſhe is required to mix in the vortex of diſſipation; but here, though ſhe endeavours to accommodate herſelf to the wiſhes of her father and mother, ſhe ſtill adheres to the virtuous inſtructions ſhe had received from her aunt; and earneſtly wiſhes to reviſit her once happy abode. When near the accompliſhment of this wiſh, it is fruſtrated by the illneſs of Mrs. Stanley, whoſe

health had been ſeriouſly injured by an uninterrupted courſe of diſſipation. Ellen is moſt aſſiduous in her attention; and, when the phyſician intimates the danger of his patient, is much alarmed at the proſpect of her mother leaving this world ſo ill prepared for the next: but all poor Ellen's efforts to awaken a ſenſe of Religion in her Parent prove ineffectual; and ſhe has the miſery of beholding her expire in what ſhe deems a ſtate of inſenſibility. From this diſmal ſcene Ellen is removed by her kind aunt, to enjoy once more with her the tranquil pleaſures of the country: and Mr. Stanley, after having ſquandered away his large property at the gaming table, and being brought to the verge of the grave, is prevailed upon to ſhare their rural retreat, where he by degrees diſcovers that happineſs may be found. Ellen at length becomes the wife of a reſpectable Clergyman, and continues to reſide in her favourite village, the delight of her family, and the friend of the poor.

We add, as a ſpecimen of the ſtyle, a ſhort dialogue between Ellen and a child "not quite five years old, but whoſe underſtanding was far above her years, and had already been greatly cultivated."

"After dinner, Ellen played a favourite country-dance.—'Shall I dance to you?' ſaid the delighted child; 'I do at home, whenever my ſiſter plays that dance. Ellen could not help ſmiling to ſee her jump about the room, and gave her great praiſe for keeping ſo true to the muſick. 'Oh,' ſaid Caroline, 'if you were to ſee my ſiſters Lucy and Fanny, you would ſay they dance well; but they are older than I am, you know.' When Ellen aſked, if they had any maſter? ſhe did not know what was meant by the queſtion. 'What!' ſaid ſhe, 'does a maſter teach children to dance? I only know little Maſter Lambert, and I am ſure he cannot dance ſo well as Lucy or Fanny: we teach ourſelves.' When aſked what her ſiſter taught her? ſhe replied, 'The firſt leſſon we learn every morning is to know God; for my ſiſter ſays that is the thing of moſt conſequence; and ſo I think, becauſe He is ſo very good to us, you know.' Ellen thought ſo too. "And how are you taught to know Him?" ſaid ſhe. 'O, have you never ſeen Mrs. Trimmer's books?' replied the child; 'my ſiſter teaches us out of them, and explains them to us, and we learn ſome every day; and then we ſpell, and my ſiſters write, but not me; and we play cards.' "Play cards!" ſaid Ellen; "ſure, that is not a leſſon you are taught?" 'Yes we are; and we learn a great deal from them; that is, my brothers and ſiſters do; but I cannot underſtand them yet; ſo I have only now and then one, ſuch as 'London is the capital city of England, and Edinburgh of Scotland.' "Are they Geographical Cards you play with?" ſaid Ellen. 'Yes, and ſometimes Hiſtorical Cards; we play with them of an evening when it is Winter, but not in the Summer. I can work too,' continued ſhe; 'and I read a great deal every morning.' "How much have you read to-day?" ſaid Ellen, ſmiling. 'Three pages, at different times; beſides ſpelling eight words out of book, and ſaying my firſt leſſon from Mrs. Trimmer."

A ſhort ſpecimen of a different ſort of language, the deſcription of Ellen's father in his retirement:

"The change was ſuch as Mr. Stanley had never before experienced; for when, before, he had left the town, it was only to meet the ſame company, and the ſame purſuits, in ſome faſhionable watering-place; but he was now really in the country, and in the midſt of Winter, with no other companions than an old woman and a young girl, both ſo attached to their own plan of happineſs (a ſketch of which the reader has ſeen), that they concluded there was none other capable of affording it, and yet Mr. Stanley did not wiſh himſelf away. Here he had time to reflect; and he was aſtoniſhed at the recollection of his former life, dependent on ſo many people for amuſement and employment; for often had he flown to the former, as a means of paſſing away the hours that hung heavily on his hands; but at Milwood he never found a vacant hour. Without his old purſuits, no tavern or coffee-houſe to lounge in, where he met with companions like himſelf, who were drawn together merely for the ſake of killing time, here he met with real attention; Ellen, and often Mr. Herbert [a venerable Divine], left their own employment to amuſe or converſe with him. Every morning after breakfaſt, while he was in too weak a ſtate to be much out of the houſe, Ellen firſt read to him, then played, or ſang; and ſoon his old taſte for muſick returned, and he became again a performer. The books he read tended farther to illuſtrate thoſe important truths that Mr. Herbert in his converſation inculcated, and in his conduct practiſed. Here too Mr. Stanley ſaw an uniform reſpect paid to the Sabbath; that day which, if properly ſpent, adds grace and happineſs to all the reſt; and, by the example of thoſe about him,

he

he was led to attend the church, and, like them alſo, he found comfort in ſo doing. He had all his life been ſeeking after happineſs; but now, when, nearly driven to deſpair, he came deſponding, and not expecting, or ſcarcely wiſhing, to diſcover it in the country, he found, in a quiet, peaceful life, dedicated to Religion and the good of others, the trueſt enjoyment; leaving far behind him the world and all its viſionary plans, he became acquainted with a higher ſource of pleaſure, and was imperceptibly led to admit the claims of Reaſon in its favour, which the falſely-named gaieties he had hitherto purſued would allow him no time to conſider."

"The Twin Siſters," though in ſome parts it has the appearance of being *a little too ſerious*, may ſafely be placed on the ſhelf of every young reader.

111. Janſon's *Stranger in* America.
(Concluded from p. 751.)

THE proſpects which await an Emigrant Farmer are thus deſcribed:

"My friend, Mr. John Bernard Gilpin, a lineal deſcendant of that celebrated and pious man, John Bernard Gilpin, archdeacon of Durham, denominated 'The Northern Apoſtle,' with whom I became acquainted ſoon after his arrival in Norfolk, is an inſtance of the difficulties and dangers attending a ſcheme of this nature. He poſſeſſed an eſtate in Weſtmoreland, which had deſcended from heir to heir for many generations, and which he ſold under the influence of a ſcheme of emigrating to America, and there becoming the proprietor of ſome of thoſe immenſe and rich tracts of land ſo luxuriantly deſcribed on the banks of the Ohio. He engaged the cabin of a large veſſel at Whitehaven, and provided himſelf with every implement of huſbandry, and whatever might contribute to the execution of his intentions. His family conſiſted of an amiable wife and two young children, a widowed ſiſter, her three daughters and a ſon. Being a man of an antient family, and greatly eſteemed, ſeveral neighbours, equally reſtleſs at home, and yearning for a ſight of the new world, entreated permiſſion to accompany him. Thus the ſhip obtained a cargo of reſpectable Engliſh emigrants; among whom were ſome huſbandmen, who had bound themſelves to Mr. Gilpin for a term of years, to aſſiſt in the ſettlement of his contemplated domain. Mr. Gilpin was one of the moſt wary and frugal of his countrymen; and from this inherent diſpoſition he withſtood the temptation of purchaſing lands in America previous to his departure from England, though allured by the moſt ſpecious offers. The paſſage to the United States is ſeldom performed under five or ſix weeks, and ſometimes adverſe winds have extended the irkſome voyage to three months. Mr. Gilpin deſcribed the horrors of the ſea, the ſufferings of the paſſengers, not one of whom had ever been upon ſalt water, and the effects of the Auguſt ſun on the coaſt of Virginia, with the moſt poignant ſenſations. On the American coaſt his ſiſter expired, from the effects of the fatigue endured in the voyage, and the heat of the latitudes they had approached; and her remains were committed to the boſom of the deep. After being becalmed till the ſituation of the paſſengers was almoſt inſupportable, the ſhip arrived in Hampton roads. The port and town of Norfolk is one of the moſt unhealthy on the coaſt. Mr. Gilpin procured a houſe in the upper part of the town, called the Old Fields, and near to that where I then reſided, to which he immediately removed his numerous family. The yellow fever was then raging, and I was at that moment under its baleful influence. To deſcribe the miſery of the ſufferer afflicted with this horrible diſeaſe is impoſſible. The ſymptoms by which I was attacked were ſudden. I had ſupped with an appetite, ſlept as well as the heat would permit, and was riſing at my uſual time in the morning, when I felt a moſt ſingular ſenſation, accompanied by a chill. I lay down again, and ſoon felt a naufea at my ſtomach, which produced a vomiting of bile, in colour and quantity which aſtoniſhed me. This relieved me ſo much, that I aſcribed the cauſe of my ſickneſs to a foul ſtomach, and had dreſſed myſelf before I perceived new ſymptoms. A laſſitude hung about me, and was accompanied with a depreſſion of my faculties, an acute pain at the back of the head, and an aching through my limbs. Medical aſſiſtance was now procured; but on the third day I felt ſo weary that I could not remain a minute in the ſame poſture; a ſenſation not to be deſcribed — worſe to be endured than acute pain, and more irkſome than the ſmart of a feſtering wound. During this time the fever had made great progreſs; and the thirſt it occaſioned could not be appeaſed, though I drank large quantities of the juice of limes, with water, which was permitted by my phyſician. My ſtomach, however, ſoon refuſed the grateful beverage; the vomiting continued often ſo long, and with ſuch violence, that I was exhauſted, and found a temporary relief in the deprivation of my mental faculties. In this ſtate I ſuffered ſeveral days, the greateſt part of which I was inſenſible of my ſituation, and the intervals of reaſon were horrible.

horrible. My bones felt as if they were disjointed; a burning pain was seated in the spine; while the throbbing and tormenting sensation in my head drove me again into a state of delirium. The treatment of my physician was judicious; by his aid, and that of a good constitution, I struggled through the dreadful disorder. I was copiously bled in the first instance, and blisters were applied to my legs, my feet, and the back of my neck. This regimen, with the good effect produced by strong doses of calomel, and afterwards of bark, effected my cure. During this severe trial, in my intervals of reason I readily complied with the prescriptions of my doctor and the directions of my black nurse; but was informed, that in my delirium I was most refractory, and evinced great bodily strength in attempting to escape from the chamber—a common symptom in the yellow fever.—By this malignant disorder were Mr. Gilpin and several of his family seized. In a short time it deprived him of his wife, and reduced himself and one of his children to a very low state. The fever was now raging in a most alarming manner in Norfolk. A part of a common was inclosed, and called Potter's Field, for the interment of its victims. Here lie the remains of Mrs. Gilpin; and here my bones would have been at rest, had I met her fate. The dead were hurried to this cemetery, often without coffins *, in carts, or upon drays, by Negroes, in the dead hour of night; and most of the seaport towns in the United States, even as far North as Portland, in the province of Maine, since the year 1793, have occasionally been visited by this infection. This misfortune, added to the intense heat of the Summer, had nearly clouded the fair prospects of Mr. Gilpin, when other obstacles presented themselves, which entirely frustrated his plans. The husbandman, on whom he had depended for the management of his farm, and whose passage he had paid, breaking at once his bond and the ties of gratitude, absconded. This is the common trick played by Redemptioners, who, allured by the prospect of high wages, run away on the first opportunity; and for that reason but few emigrants have found their way of late into the United States through this medium."

The following extracts deserve the most serious attention:

"The emigration from the British dominions, and more especially from Ireland, to the United States, is almost incredible. In 1801, 14,000 souls were landed from Ireland by the Philadelphia ships alone; and, upon the moderate calculation of the like number arriving at other ports, we find the emigration to be 28,000! These people paid, on an average, for their passage, ten guineas each, making 294,000l. sterling. Many of them took with them considerable property; and almost the whole had the saving of a year or two in their pockets in specie on their landing on the American shore; but, supposing they drained their country of only ten guineas each more, the loss to Ireland would be 588,000l.!!! Guineamen with slaves were never crowded like the American ships from Londonderry to Philadelphia with Irish passengers. A small ship, of only 215 tons, took onboard 530 passengers, who first paid the captain above 5000l. for their passage. To these must be added the ship's crew, making 542 souls, being nearly double the number ever attempted to be *stowed* in a slave-ship of that burthen.

"The English emigrants are not so numerous; yet the property they carry with them is estimated higher than that drained from Ireland. Hence, English gold is in circulation in all parts of the United States. From Germany, of late years, there have been considerable importations of Redemptioners. These are poor people, who bind themselves to the captain, or his assigns, for the price of their passage. Their time of servitude is from three to seven years, which the patient German generally endures without a murmur. These are the most valuable emigrants to America; for they are generally honest and industrious, and often acquire considerable property after the expiration of their servitude. In some parts of Pennsylvania, the country, for many miles, is inhabited entirely by Germans, who retain their native language, and pursue their antient customs."

* "During my stay at Edenton, in North Carolina, a New-England-man, of the name of Johnson, from Marblehead, arrived there with a number of speculative articles for sale, there called 'Yankee Notions.' Among these were *a number of coffins* of all sizes, one within the other, as apothecaries buy their pill-boxes. This fellow had heard of the ravages of the fever at Norfolk; and Edenton being only 60 or 70 miles distant, he calculated on a market; but the fever having never visited the latter place, the coffin speculation failed. Another curious Yankee speculation was made by a merchant of Newberry Port. He sent, as an adventure to the West Indies, a large quantity of *warming-pans*; and, strange to tell, they found as good a market as could be expected for such an article in Lapland. They were converted into molasses' ladles!"

A whole

A whole chapter is devoted to *Thomas Paine*; whose character is thus penned by a native Virginian:

"This beaſtly, drunken infidel was confined in one of the gaols of Paris, under daily expectations of being dragged to the guillotine. Well knowing the temper of the times, and the extreme viciouſneſs and licentiouſneſs of the Jacobin, then the ruling Faction, he wrote and publiſhed that deteſtable book, 'The Age of Reaſon.' This work being congenial with the principles and the new philoſophy of that Faction, it was patronized and diſſeminated with great fanatic zeal and induſtry, for the purpoſe of deſtroying the Chriſtian Religion, and of corrupting the morals of the people, that they might the more eaſily be brought within the fangs of arbitrary Power and Deſpotiſm. With what ſucceſs this was done, let the innocent ſpirits of the thouſands and tens of thouſands, of all ages and ſexes, with whoſe blood it is well known that unfortunate country was deluged—anſwer. Let our own obſervations too, reſpecting the rapid advances which atheiſtical and deiſtical ſentiments have made in this country within the laſt ten years alſo anſwer the queſtion. Know then, that for theſe *labours*, which the Preſident of the United States calls 'uſeful,' the ſacrilegious head of the author was then ſpared. This is a fact too well eſtabliſhed to be contradicted. But, as the Jacobin Party ſunk in France, that miſcreant Paine became unnoticed and contemptible. He was only ſeen and known as a drunken blackguard in the ſtreets, or heard of in the ſtews and garrets of Paris. And, as Order and Religion gained ground in France, the name of Paine became every day more and more abhorrent to men of character, and conſequently to men in power. His inſignificance and brutality of demeanour, of courſe, became more and more deſpiſed. Finding himſelf abhorred by all good men, and ſhunned for his meanneſs, beſtiality, and perfidy, by infidels like himſelf, he ſaw that he had at length got out of his element. Without any proſpect of labouring again ſucceſsfully in his *vocation* of beguiling the uninformed, or of urging to deeds of wickedneſs and bloodſhed the corrupted portion of his fellowmen in that country, he began to give himſelf up as a loſt atom. In this ſituation, a ſituation truly miſerable to infernal ſpirits, did he receive the conſoling and affectionate letter from our philoſophic Preſident, '*written in the eaſy confidence of old acquaintance*,' cordially inviting him to the boſom of his country, with prayers for the '*ſucceſs of his uſeful labours!!!*' Gracious Heaven! that ever I ſhould have advocated the views of ſuch a man to the chief magiſtracy of the Union! Now that Paine could no longer work evil in Europe; could no longer be ſupported in reviling the idea of the Son of God, the Saviour of the World, and thoſe who believe in him; could no longer be countenanced in ſpeaking irreverently of your never-to-be-forgotten Waſhington, the unſullied patriot and father of his country, is he brought hither to purſue his '*uſeful labours*,' with the prayers of the Preſident of the United States of America for his 'ſucceſs!'

Making ſome allowances for diſappointment, and for a little prejudice, much uſeful information is to be derived from *The Stranger in America*.

112. *A Treatiſe on Indigence; exhibiting a general View of the National Reſources for Productive Labour; with Propoſitions for ameliorating the Condition of the Poor, and improving the Moral Habits, and increaſing the Comforts, of the Labouring People, particularly the Riſing Generation; by Regulations of Political Œconomy, calculated to prevent Poverty from deſcending into Indigence, to produce Sobriety and Induſtry, to reduce the Parochial Rates of the Kingdom, and generally to promote the Happineſs and Security of the Community at large, by the Diminution of Moral and Penal Offences, and the future Prevention of Crimes. By* P. Colquhoun, *Eſq. LL.D.*

TO copy from this work the articles that are curious and intereſting would be to tranſcribe the whole volume. Some detached extracts, therefore, muſt ſuffice; and the firſt ſhall be our Author's very judicious "Diſtinction between *Indigence* and *Poverty*."

"*Poverty* is that ſtate and condition in ſociety where the individual has no ſurplus labour in ſtore, and, conſequently, no property but what is derived from the conſtant exerciſe of induſtry in the various occupations of life; or, in other words, it is the ſtate of every one who muſt labour for ſubſiſtence. *Poverty* is therefore a moſt neceſſary and indiſpenſable ingredient in ſociety; without which, nations and communities could not exiſt in a ſtate of civilization. It is the lot of man—it is the ſource of *wealth*, ſince without poverty there would be *no labour*, and without *labour* there could be *no riches*, no *refinement*, no *comfort*, and no *benefit* to thoſe who may be poſſeſſed of wealth—inaſmuch as without a large proportion of poverty ſurplus labour could never be rendered productive in procuring either the conveniencies or luxuries of life. *Indigence* therefore, and not *poverty*, is the evil. It is that condition in ſociety which implies *want*, *miſery*, and *diſreſs*.

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It is the state of any one who is destitute of the means of subsistence, and is unable to labour to procure it to the extent Nature requires. The natural source of subsistence is the labour of the individual; while that remains with him, he is denominated *poor*; when it fails, in whole or in part, he becomes *indigent*."

"The labouring people are exposed to many casualties from which the higher orders of society are shielded; to damps and cold contracted by working in wet weather—by the want of a change of raiment—deficient bed-cloaths—cold rooms and cottages—hurts—wounds—and other accidents peculiar to their situation as out-door labourers."..... "Nothing can exceed, on many occasions, the sufferings of this useful class, upon which the strength, stamina, and riches of the country depend."

"It is perhaps not too much to say, that the farming capital of England experienced an increase of little short of forty millions sterling in the years 1800 and 1801, in consequence of the advance in the price of grain having so greatly exceeded the quantum of loss arising from the deficiency of the crops of 1799 and 1800."

Mr. C. calculates that "more than 400,000 adults, exclusive of about 167,000 aged persons above 60, and 478,718 children, are supported partly or wholly by the Parishes;" and adds, that

"In consequence of a return procured by the Author from 55 work-houses in and near the Metropolis, at the desire of a respectable Writer on the subject of longevity, it appeared, that in 1803 there were then alive 113 men and 358 women, making in the whole 471 persons, who had arrived at the great age of 80 and upwards; and of these 5 had reached 100 years."

"A General View of the National Income and State of Society in England and Wales, according to Mr. Gregory King's Estimate in 1688," is contrasted with a similar View in 1803; well worthy of an attentive examination.

"This table, while it exhibits the proud height to which the Nation has arrived, must tend, in an eminent degree, to quiet the feelings of despondency, excited by a partial view of this interesting subject; while at the same time it forms a strong ground of exultation, triumph, and confidence to the Nation at large."

"The agricultural capital cannot, at this period, be estimated at less than 165,000,000l. That able and correct political œconomist, the Rev. Dr. Beeke, supposed it to amount to 125,000,000l. in the year 1800; since which it has been increased at least 40 millions."..... "Mr. Middleton, in his Survey of the County of Middlesex, calculating upon 46,916,000 acres in England and Wales, values the aggregate produce at 126,720,000l.; but, as it has been since discovered that the calculation should have been only made on 27,334,400 * statute acres, this calculation admits of a deduction, which will reduce the estimate of the value in the hands of the farmer to about 100,000,000l. a year."

"The rapid and progressive increase of manufacturing labour is not confined to one or more branches of this species of national industry, but pervades the whole. By thus combining competent skill, ingenuity, and enterprise, with human labour, in converting various raw materials, partly the produce of the soil, and partly imported from foreign countries, a property is yearly created, which (after deducting the expence of the raw materials used, and adding thereto the increased value arising from the profits of the manufacturer, and the labour of all classes of mechanists, handicrafts, labourers, warehousemen, and shopkeepers, assigned either to prepare, or ultimately to convey, these fabricated articles to the exporters on the one hand, or the consumer at home on the other) cannot be estimated at less, for England and Wales, than 86,000,000l. produced by labour and capital alone. On an average of four years, between 1802 and 1805, the actual value of British manufactures exported was 42,505,000l. If two thirds are supposed to be retained for home consumption, the gross amount, according to these data, would be 127,515,000l.! The allowance, therefore, for *wool*, *cotton*, *silk*, *leather*, and other raw materials used in these manufactures, appears to be very ample. A respectable and intelligent manufacturer, examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1800, valued the produce of the woollen manufacture at 19,000,000l. a year. Mr. M'Arthur, in 1803, estimates the whole, including the

* "Supposed to be thus distributed:

Arable land	11,500,000
Hops, nurseries, and gardens	100,000
Pastures, &c.	16,500,500
Hedges and copse	1,500,000
Common wastes	6,000,000
Ways and waters	1,734,400
Total acres	37,334,400"

fine

fine fabricks from foreign wool, at 25,560,000l. The cotton manufacture has advanced with the moſt rapid ſtrides, and may now be ſuppoſed to approach to nearly 14,000,000l. Leather has alſo become a prodigious article, perhaps not leſs, in point of extent, than cotton."

"It appears, from an authentic document, that 1,454,192 barrels of porter and ſtrong ale, and 441,320 ſmall beer, were brewed in London, by 20 principal and 126 leſſer brewers, in the year ending 1 July 1806; amounting, at the ſale price, to 4,440,384l.; being, for 68,238,432 gallons, at the average rate of about 1s. 3d. a gallon. The annual conſumption of this beverage muſt now exceed 12,000,000l. a year, including that brewed by private brewers; and home-made ſpirits about 5,000,000l."

"The force of example works its way through all ranks of ſociety. It deſcends even to the loweſt claſſes of ſociety, who indulge in luxuries little known a century ago. Tea, ſugar, tobacco, malt liquor, and corn ſpirits, are now immenſe articles of conſumption among the inferior claſſes of ſociety; taking quantity and value together, they have perhaps increaſed twenty fold in the courſe of a century."

"In contemplating the ſtate of the indigent, there is perhaps more to be dreaded from the increaſing depravity of manners than from the great expence incurred in ſupporting them, enormous as it certainly is, and rapid as its growth has been within the laſt 14 years. Like the progreſs of vice and diſſipation, it ſeems to have kept pace with the increaſe of the wealth and commerce of the country, as will be ſeen from a Table (given by Mr. C.) ſhewing the progreſſive Riſe of the Poor's Rate, Revenue, National Debt, and Commerce, from 1673 to 1803, being 130 Years."

"The following Reſults are extracted from the Parliamentary Abſtracts in 1803:

Paupers relieved out of work-houſes, not including children		336,199
Pauper children under 5 years relieved	120,236	
Pauper children from 5 to 14 years relieved	191,914	
		315,150
Paupers relieved in work-houſes, including children		83,468
		734,817
Paupers, ſuppoſed chiefly to be mendicants, occaſionally relieved		305,899
Total		1,040,716

The number of perſons preſumed to live chiefly or wholly upon the labour of others is ſtated to be 1,320,716; and among theſe are particularly enumerated,

"1. *Indigent perſons* already ſtated to be objects of parochial relief... 1,040,716

"2. *Mendicants*, comprifing *indigent and diſtreſſed beggars, ſturdy beggars, trampers*, perſons pretending to have been *in the army and navy*, lame and maimed, travelling all over the country, and uſing many devices to excite compaſſion, eſtimated, including their children, at about..... 50,000

"3. *Vagrants*; under which deſcription are to be included gypſies, and another race of vagabonds, who imitate their manners, although not of that community, now become pretty numerous, wandering about the country with jack-aſſes, ſleeping in the open air under hedges, and in huts and tents, loving idleneſs better than work, and ſtealing wherever opportunities offer; including wives and children, this claſs cannot amount to leſs, in every part of the country, than . . 20,000

"4. *Idle and immoral perſons*, who are able to work, but who work only occaſionally, who neglect their families, and either deſert them totally, or loiter away their time idly in ale-houſes, and half ſupport them, leaving the deficiency to be ſcantily made up by the Pariſhes; this claſs of depraved characters are pretty numerous, and in the whole country muſt exceed..... 10,000

"5. *Lewd and immoral women*, who live wholly or partly by proſtitution . 100,000

"6. *Perſons deſcribed in the Statute of 17 Geo. II. as rogues and vagabonds*, comprifing wandering players of interludes at fairs, *mountebanks, ſtage-dancers, and tumblers, exhibiting in the open air, ſhowmen, ballad-ſingers, minſtrels with hurdy-gurdies and hand-organs, &c.; vagabonds with dancing-bears and monkeys; low gamblers with E O tables*, wheels of fortune, and other ſeductive implements of gaming; *duffers* with waiſtcoat-pieces *and other ſmuggled goods; and petty chapmen, and low Jews*, with trinkets, without licences, alluring ignorant purchaſers by apparent good bargains, and ſecuring, notwithſtanding, a large profit, by giving change in bad money; *pretended horſe-dealers*, without licences, expoſing ſtolen horſes for ſale. All theſe different claſſes of vagabonds viſit almoſt every fair and horſe-race in the country, and live generally by fraud and deception. Foreign vagabonds, who alſo wander about the country, pretending to ſell pictures, but who are alſo dealers in obſcene books and prints, which they introduce into boarding-ſchools, on pretence of ſelling prints of flowers, whereby the youth of both ſexes are corrupted,

rupted, while at the same time some of these wanderers are suspected of being employed by the Enemy as spies. The number of these different classes fluctuate, and cannot be easily ascertained; but it is probable they may amount, upon the whole, to..... 10,000

"7. *Lottery vagrants*, or persons employed in procuring insurances during the drawing of the lotteries, or as proprietors of Little Go lotteries, confined chiefly to the Metropolis. This class have fluctuated of late years; but they are still numerous, and perhaps may be fairly estimated, including male and female, at..... 10,000

"8. *Criminal offenders*, comprising *highway robbers, footpad robbers, burglars, house breakers, pick-pockets, horse-stealers, sheep-stealers, stealers of hogs and cattle, deer-stealers, common thieves, petty thieves, occasional thieves, who cannot resist temptations, receivers of stolen goods, coiners of base money, venders and utterers of base coin, forgers of all descriptions, utterers of counterfeit Bank notes, cheats, swindlers, embezzlers of goods and money, return transports*, and other offenders. When it is considered what a multitude of the offences above enumerated never come under the review of Magistrates—the great number of larcenies which are never discovered, or concealed if found out, to avoid the trouble and expence of prosecution—it is more than probable that, upon the whole, the number of persons who chiefly support themselves by criminal offences must exceed, with their families..... 80,000."

"To give the Reader a view of the particular offences, and the different shades of criminality applicable to the 3207 males and the 1398 female offenders, who were committed to the several gaols of England and Wales for trial in the year 1805, with the particular punishments inflicted by the superior Judges, the following Abstract has been framed:

"Crimes charged.	Persons.
Larceny, or stealing from houses, persons, &c.	3555
Receivers of stolen goods	137
Burglars and house-breakers	136
Uttering base money	108
Fraud and conspiracy	94
Sheep-stealers	71
Horse-stealers	65
Highway robbery	63
Man-slaughter	56
Murder, in which are included 27 females for the murder of their infants	53
Rapes, including attempts to violate female chastity	38
Carried forward	4376

Brought forward	4376
Stealing cows and pigs	38
Forgery	36
Ditto of Bank notes, and uttering d°	28
Bigamy	23
Cutting and maiming	21
Shooting at others	14
Sodomy and bestiality, including attempts	13
Coining base money	13
Returning from transportation	13
Arson, or house-burning, &c.	13
Piracy	7
Sedition	4
Total	4605

"Sentences pronounced, &c.		Persons.
Death		320
Transported	14 years	34
	7 years	561
Imprisoned	3 years	5
	1 to 2 years	123
	½ year to 1 year	333
	6 months and under	1219
		1680
Whipped and fined		195
Sent to the Army and Navy		53
Tried and acquitted		1092
Discharged by proclamation, no bill being found		780
Total		4605

"Punishment of Death. Executed.	Persons.
For burglary	15
murder	10
horse-stealing	7
forging and uttering Bank notes	7
forgery	6
sheep-stealing	5
rapes	5
highway robbery	4
coining	3
arson	2
larceny in a dwelling-house	2
cutting and maiming	1
shooting at	1
Total executed	68

"Recapitulation.		Persons.
Executed		68
Sent out of the country		877
		945
Imprisoned, to return on society		1680
Whipped ... ditto		105
Discharged .. ditto		1822
		3607
Sent to the Army and Navy		53
Total		4605

(To be continued.)

113. *Al-*

113. *Attempts at Poetry; or, Trifles in Verse. By* Ebn Ofn, *of* Pentonville.

"PREFACE. What occaſion for any? If the following Trifles have merit, they will make their own way; if not, let them periſh."

"Four Ballads excepted," we are told by a MS note, "theſe are the firſt poetical productions of the Author, who is in his 40th year. They were all written in 1806; and the words *Ebn Ofn* are the firſt and laſt ſyllables of his name tranſpoſed."

This Author's expectations are ſo modeſtly expreſſed, and the general tendency of his poetical effuſions are ſo well meant, that we cannot but hope, if he continues to write, his next "Attempts" may be a little more ſucceſsful.

We ſelect a ſhort Epigram:

"*On an affected Lady, who in a mixed Company requeſted a Definition of Politeneſs.*

"What muſt I do to be polite?"
Said Tabitha, the other night;
Some titter,—others ſneer;
All had their thoughts, but none replied:
At length her huſband, ſmiling, cried,
'Shake off the *ſtarch*, my dear!'

114. *The Utility of Academical Inſtitutions to the Church of* Chriſt: *A Sermon, preached at* Hoxton *Chapel*, June 26, 1806, *before the Supporters of* Hoxton *College, at their Anniverſary. By* Benjamin College, *M. A. Miniſter of* Weymouth *Chapel.*

WE profeſs ourſelves unacquainted with this Inſtitution, or the chapels connected with it. Its object ſeems to be, to train up Goſpel Miniſters in piety, by mutual aſſociations and example. The benefits which ſuch ſeminaries are calculated to impart are various and great. What is advanced upon the ſubject in this diſcourſe is exhibited under three diviſions: *Religious, Literary*, and *Intellectual*. "Sacred Literature being the primary object of purſuit, where can it be purſued ſo advantageouſly as in our academical inſtitutions? Here are to be found public libraries, living inſtructors, and fellow aſſociates."...."A Chriſtian paſtor ought certainly to be competent as a Biblical expoſitor, a "defender of the Faith," and a "diſſolver of doubts."... "While the exigencies of the Church and the ſuggeſtions of Reaſon exhibit a well-educated Miniſtry as neceſſary to the reputation and proſperity of the Church, no ſentiment is continued and ſupported by the conduct of Divine Providence. If you examine the volumes of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, it will be obvious to you that *conſiderable learning* as well as piety diſtinguiſhed the more public characters in the Church, and to whoſe ſervices we are moſt eminently indebted."

The Preacher is, not without reaſon, proud of the men of learning among the Diſſenters. "Many Divines connected with the Proteſtant Diſſenters have, by their erudition, attained to diſtinction and deathleſs fame in the Republick of Letters. In defence of Divine Revelation, no Age or Nation ever produced three writers ſuperior to our *Lardner, Leland*, and *Jones**. Our Expoſitors are ſecond to none. Our *Henry*, for perſpicuity and acuteneſs, for piety and general uſefulneſs, ſtands unequaled. Not to particulariſe the merits of a *Poole*, a *Clarke*, a *Gill*, or a *Guyſe*, I only diſtinctly take notice of another of our Expoſitors, which is the excellent *Doddridge*."

This is all juſt encomium. But have we any ſucceſſors to theſe men in proſpect? Are there any ſupplies ready trained to uphold the Diſſenting Intereſt, notwithſtanding the Exhibitions and Endowments at their Colleges? Are there any encouragements to Congregations to ſubſiſt under the ſuperficial or enthuſiaſtic diſcourſes held out to them?

115. *The Teſtimony of the Spirit of* God *in the Faithful: A Sermon, preached* July 1, 2, *and* 3, 1807, *at the Viſitation of the Reverend the Archdeacon of* Berkſhire. *By the Rev.* Arthur Onſlow, *D.D. Dean of* Worceſter, *and Archdeacon of* Berkſhire.

THE ſame reſpectable and learned Author who now comes before us we had occaſion (vol. LXXV. p. 1034) to notice for his very able diſcourſe, intituled, 'The Scriptural Analogy and Concord of St. Paul and St. James, on Chriſtian Faith." The choice of ſubject under preſent conſideration well comports with the other. Surely, at no time can the exertions of a Chriſtian Miniſter be directed to purpoſes

* "A Biſhop entertained ſuch a high opinion of Leland's Works, that he ſent him 1000 guineas to encourage the republication of his work againſt the Deiſts. A new edition of Jones's Canonical Authority of the New Teſtament has lately been publiſhed from the *Oxford* preſs."

more

more salutary than a calm and judicious investigation of such doctrines as are found, by unhappy experience, to be the fruitful source of most deplorable ignorance or artful misrepresentation. To obviate, as much as possible, the doleful effects which, in a *variety of considerations*, must be the natural result of *unrefuted* error in matters of such importance, and to elucidate, in as clear and satisfactory a manner as a subject of this nature will admit, has been the laudable and successful attempt of our very reverend Author. The style is chaste, the language nervous, the doctrine sound, and the arguments are irrefragable. With much pleasure, because with much justice, we could dwell on the merits of this composition; although we even forbear to make partial quotations from it, convinced that, in the *present instance*, such breaks would disturb the harmony of the whole: but we do most cordially recommend this very seasonable and intelligent discourse to the notice of our Readers; and take the present opportunity of offering a sincere compliment of praise to the taste and judgment of the Clergy, by whose urgent solicitations, we understand, the worthy Dean was induced to publish it.

116. *Chronological, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Exercises, on a new Plan: designed for the Daily Use of Young Ladies. By* William Butler, *Teacher of Writing, Accounts, and Geography, in Ladies' Schools. The Third Edition, greatly enlarged.*

THIS useful work was originally annexed to Mr. Butler's "Exercises on the Globe;" in which situation it obtained the good opinion of so many respectable friends, that, at their desire, it was made a distinct publication; and is now again presented to the Publick enlarged and improved.

"The present volume is partly biographical. To the admiration and gratitude of the rising generation, I have held up the names of several of our Heroes, who, at sea or by land, have triumphed over the enemies of their native isle; of Statesmen, whose wisdom maintained harmony in all the orders of the community; of Patriots, who were prodigal of their blood in the cause of their Country; of Philanthropists, whose labours have been successfully exerted for the benefit of mankind; of Martyrs, who have expired in the flames, when attesting the constancy of their resolution and sincerity of their faith; of Divines and Laymen, whose writings have allured to brighter worlds, while their unblemished lives and pious deaths pointed out the way; and of Authors, and Men of Genius of every description, who have extended the bounds of useful knowledge, and augmented the stock of public happiness. Nor have I altogether forgotten those who, on the stage, endowed with varied powers of imitation, have soothed the cares of life by the fleeting effusions of mimic gaiety; those who, in the creation of works of art, have been distinguished by industry and by success; or those who, in the wide region of poetry, have charmed by their harmonious numbers and novel thoughts, by the felicity of their combinations and the sublimity of their images. Having thus, though in a very limited degree, brought before my young friends some of the most illustrious characters of antient and modern times, it is hoped that these eminent examples will have a tendency to form their sentiments, or to fire their emulation. The few opposite characters, that have been introduced into this miscellany, will, I trust, inspire the juvenile reader with a just abhorrence of those follies and those vices which have led to disgrace and ruin. Thus may Biography answer the most valuable purpose in education, as it communicates what comes home to ourselves, and what we can actually turn to advantage. In this point of view, Biography is, to persons in private stations, certainly of more use than History. This part of the work, it is admitted, is occasionally rather calculated to excite, than completely to gratify, curiosity; a circumstance which, however, is less to be regretted, as many of the articles thus abbreviated may be found in an enlarged state, though not on a very extensive scale, in the 'New Biographical Dictionary' of my much-esteemed and very intelligent friend Mr. Stephen Jones; an elegant and comprehensive pocket volume, which is deservedly become so popular as to be found in every female seminary of education."

The plan of this Chronology is original; and, by the help of its Index, the young Reader will readily find whatever memorable event has happened on any given day of any month of the year.—As a specimen of the language, a striking article shall be given:

"Nov. 29, 1798, was a day of thanksgiving for Lord Nelson's victory. Having already noticed the glorious battle of the Nile, it is unnecessary, in this place, to enlarge on the subject; but as the hero, like every other man, is best known and remembered by minute traits of character, we shall gratify our young readers with the following particulars, which do

so

so much honour to the gallant Admiral. It has been justly remarked that his Lordship's conduct was not more distinguished by peculiar modesty and candour than by unfeigned piety. Compelled, for a while, to withdraw from the tremendous conflict, the brave Admiral, in his simple and eloquent letter to Earl St. Vincent, after the battle, not only praised, in an eminent degree, the judgment and valour of the Captains of the Fleet in general, but paid a most delicate compliment to the principal Officer of his own ship, by observing, that though his own wounds obliged him to be carried off the deck, the service suffered no loss by that event, Captain Berry being fully equal to the important business then going on. The tablet of the Sculptor, the marble of the Statuary *may*, and the pen of the Historian *will*, record the general result of Admiral Nelson's victory, a victory which filled every British bosom with exultation; but the simplicity, the unadorned eloquence, the candour and piety of the gallant Hero may be forgotten. It must therefore highly gratify the moral part of the Nation to learn that three of the most ingenious men in their respective arts that ever existed in this or in any other country have united their unrivaled talents, not only to commemorate the splendid achievement, but to perpetuate those particular parts of the Admiral's official dispatch which have been so generally and so justly admired: 'My Lord, Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms by a great victory,' &c. The beautiful composition alluded to is, an exquisite piece of Ornamental Penmanship, by Mr. Tomkins, engraved by Mr. Ashby in his best manner; in the disposing of which is introduced a beautiful design and engraving by Mr. Bartolozzi, History recording the glorious Achievement: the whole forming a combination of excellence that certainly has not been equalled, and probably will never be excelled; an honour to the Arts, and a splendid tribute to the Martial Genius of the British Nation*."

117. *The Peacock "at Home;" a Sequel to "The Butterfly's Ball." Written by a Lady; and illustrated with elegant Engravings.*

AFTER the exquisite little Poem of Mr. Roscoe† (inserted in vol. LXXVI. p. 1052, and corrected in our last, p. 701), an attempt at a Sequel was indeed an arduous task. But the "Peacock at Home" has afforded us so much pleasure, that we cannot hesitate to club it with the original it profitedly imitates.

"The Butterfly's Ball, and the Grasshopper's Feasts, [Beasts:
Excited the spleen of the Birds and the
For their mirth and good cheer — of the
Bee was the theme, [in the beam.
And the Gnat blew his horn, as he danc'd
'Twas humm'd by the Beetle, 'twas buzz'd
by the Fly, [the sky.
And sung by the myriads that sport 'neath
The Quadrupeds listen'd with sullen displeasure, [yond measure.
But the Tenants of Air were enrag'd be-
The Peacock display'd his bright plumes
to the Sun, [begun:
And, addressing his Mates, thus indignant
'Shall we, like domestic, inelegant Fowls,
As unpolish'd as Geese, and as stupid as Owls,
Sit

* "That Mr. Tomkins, by a boldness, originality, and inexhaustible variety in designing, united to uncommon brilliancy and freedom in the execution of decorative and ornamental writing, has given the utmost reputation to the art of Penmanship of which it is susceptible, and beyond which it seems impossible for human Genius to reach, is, we believe, the unanimous opinion of his friends. That this opinion has not been hastily or partially formed, an inspection of the following performances, a very small part only of his innumerable works, will amply confirm: 'A Transcript of the Charter granted by King Charles II. to the Irish Society, London;' containing 150 folio pages; 'The Beauties of Writing,' 40 folio pages, engraved and published; 'Honorary Freedoms,' framed duplicates of which may be seen in the Chamber of the City, nearly 50 in number." [Many other valuable articles are mentioned by Mr. Butler, who concludes with] 'Addresses to their Majesties on many public Occasions,' especially those from the Royal Academy; duplicates of which were unanimously voted to be preserved in the Library, as choice specimens of Ornamental Penmanship. The transcendant merit of these last performances induced Sir Joshua Reynolds, then President of the Royal Academy, to paint Mr. Tomkins's portrait; which is not only considered as one of the finest efforts of that great Artist's pencil, but is one of the last, we know indeed the *very last* picture that Sir Joshua *painted* before the melancholy loss of his sight. That the President's last *touches* were reserved for a portrait of the late lamented Mr. Fox, is asserted upon an authority too respectable for us to controvert. Many of Mr. Tomkins's smaller works, which are admirably adapted for the improvement of youth in fair writing, have been also engraved by Mr. Ashby, an incomparable artist, of whose distinguished merit it is impossible to speak in terms of appropriate commendation. His engravings exhibit the brilliancy, and display the spirit and freedom, of the most exquisite productions of the pen."

† This Poem has also been re-published, with appropriate Engravings.

Sit tamely at home, hum drum, with our Spouſes, [houſes?
While Crickets and Butterflies open their
Shall ſuch mean little Inſects pretend to the faſhion? [paſſion!
Couſin Turkey-cock, well may you be in a
If I ſuffer ſuch inſolent airs to prevail,
May Juno pluck out all the eyes in my tail!
So a Fête I will give, and my taſte I'll diſplay, [tine's day.'
And ſend out my cards for Saint Valen—
This determin'd, ſix fleet Carrier Pigeons went out,
To invite all the Birds to Sir Argus's Rout.
The neſt-loving Turtle-dove ſent an excuſe; [Gooſe.
Dame Partlet lay-in, as did good Mrs.
The Turkey, poor ſoul! was confin'd to the rip, [the pip.
For all her young Brood had juſt fail'd with
And the Partridge was aſk'd; but a neighbour hard by
Had engag'd a ſnug party to meet in a Pie;
The Wheat-Ear declin'd, recolleſting her Couſins,
Laſt year, to a Feaſt were invited by dozens;
But, alas! they return'd not; and ſhe had no taſte [paſte.
To appear in a coſtume of vine-leaves or
The Woodcock preferr'd his lone haunt on the moor; [his tour.
And the Traveller Swallow was ſtill on
The Cuckoo, who ſhould have been one of the gueſts, [Neſts.
Was rambling on viſits to other Birds'
But the reſt all accepted the kind invitation, [Creation:
And much buſtle it caus'd in the plumed
Such ruffling of feathers, ſuch pruning of coats! [ing of throats!
Such chirping, ſuch whiſtling, ſuch clear-
Such poliſhing bills, and ſuch oiling of pinions! [minions.
Had never been known in the Biped do-
The Tailor Bird offer'd to make up new cloaths [Beaux:
For all the young Birdlings who wiſh'd to
He made for the Robin a doublet of red,
And a new velvet cap for the Goldfinch's head;
He added a plume to the Wren's golden creſt, [Fowl's breaſt;
And ſpangled with ſilver the Guinea-
While the Halcyon bent over the ſtreamlet to view [blue!
How pretty ſhe look'd in her boddice of
Thus adorn'd, they ſet off for the Peacock's abode, [them the road:
With the Guide Indicator *, who ſhew'd

* "Cuculus Indicator, a bird of Cuckow kind, found in the interior parts of Africa. It has a ſhrill note, which the natives anſwer by a ſoft whiſtle; and the birds repeating the note, the natives are thereby conducted to the wild bee-hives, which this bird frequents."

From all points of the compaſs came Birds of all feather; [together.
And the Parrot can tell who and who were
There came Lord Caſſowary, and General Flamingo, [go;
And Don Peroqueto, eſcap'd from Domin-
From his high rock-built eyrie the Eagle came forth, [the North.
And the Ducheſs of Ptarmigan flew from
The Grebe and the Eider Duck came up by water, [Cygnet, her daughter.
With the Swan, who brought out the young
From his woodland abode came the Pheaſant, to meet
Two kindred, arriv'd by the laſt India fleet:
The one, like a Nabob, in habit moſt ſplendid, [was blended:
Where gold with each hue of the Rainbow
In ſilver and black, like a fair penſive Maid, [array'd.
Who mourns for her love, was the other
The Chough came from Cornwall, and brought up his Wife;
The Grouſe travel'd South, from his Lairdſhip in Fife;
The Bunting forſook her ſoft neſt in the reeds; [wore her weeds.
And the Widow-Bird came, though ſhe ſtill
Sir John Heron, of the Lakes, ſtrutted in a *grand pas*, [Daw,
But no card had been ſent to the pilfering
As the Peacock kept up his progenitor's quarrel, [rel;
Which Æſop relates, about caſt-off appa-
For Birds are like Men in their conteſts together, [a feather.
And, in queſtions of right, can diſpute for
The Peacock, Imperial, the pride of his race, [grace,
Receiv'd all his gueſts with an infinite
Wav'd high his blue neck, and his train he diſplay'd, [inlaid."
Embroider'd with gold, and with em'raids

A Concert of the Muſical Birds is characteriſtically deſcribed; as are alſo the Ball and the Supper.

"When they gaily had carol'd till peep of the dawn, [gone;
The Lark gently hinted 'twas time to be
And his clarion, ſo ſhrill, gave the company warning, [morning.
That Chanticleer ſcented the gales of the
So they chirp'd, in full chorus, a friendly adieu; [plumage that grew
And, with hearts quite as light as the
On their merry-thought boſoms, away they all flew....
Then long live the Peacock, in ſplendour unmatch'd, [unhatch'd;
Whoſe Ball ſhall be talk'd of by Birds yet
His praiſe let the Trumpeter * loudly proclaim, [to Fame."
And the Gooſe lend her quill to tranſmit it

* "The Agami, or Trumpeter, a native

118. *The Case of Lieutenant* Hooper, *of His Majesty's 73d Regiment; containing a Copy of the Proceedings of the Court Martial by which he was tried; and a Narrative of Hardships and Indignities subsequently inflicted on him: with Documents, explanatory Notes, and Illustrations of the Whole. Respectfully addressed to the Officers of the Army, and to the Publick, in Vindication of Lieutenant* Hooper's *Character, and to manifest that the Offence alledged was merely* private—*the Prosecution as foreign and unnecessary to the* Interests of the Service, *as the Motives and Conduct of the Prosecutor were* selfish *and dishonourable;—and that* erroneous Impressions *only could, in such a Case, have induced so severe a Sentence.*

"If Caffio did some *little* wrong *to him;*
Yet, surely, Caffio had received *from* him
Some strange indignity, which patience
could not pass." SHAKSPEARE.

AFTER thus amply detailing the title-page of this high-spirited young Officer, we shall decline entering farther into a *Review* of the subject.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is determined that the Account of the Travels of Lord Valentia, in Asia and Africa, shall appear early in the ensuing Winter, forming three elegant volumes in quarto, each illustrated with from 25 to 30 engravings. This work, in every point of view, claims a higher degree of public interest than any original book of Travels that has appeared in England for many years past.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin proposes to publish, in five volumes quarto, a new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert. In this edition it is intended to reprint the whole of Herbert, and to insert in their proper places his corrections and additions. Copious notes, biographical and bibliographical, will be given, so as to form not only a History of Printing in England, but a History of English Literature; English Bibles, chronicles, early poetry, plays, and romances, will be particularly described; accurate and well-executed fac-similes of the types and devices of the early printers, and number of curious wood-cuts from rare books will be added, with a view to afford an illustration of the progress of Engraving in Great Britain and Ireland; an account of the private presses in England; a list of books printed at the University presses of Oxford and Cambridge, and of those printed by Ruddiman, Bowyer, and Baskerville. It is intended to strike off 60 copies of this work on imperial quarto, each of the volumes of which will have three extra plates.

The Sixth Portion of Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire" will be published before Christmas. *One more* completes this important Work.

A new edition of Langhorne's Plutarch, with some corrections of the text, the four deficient Parallels supplied, considerable additions to the notes, new tables of times, coins, &c. by the Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A. F.R.S. is nearly ready for publication.

The various Works of the late excellent Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, are about to be published in an uniform manner, in six volumes, octavo; to which will be prefixed, the Life of the Bishop, written by the Rev. W. Jones.

It is intended to publish in the course of this year, Memoirs of the Voyages, Adventures, and extraordinary long Life of David Salmon, now living at Liverpool, the only survivor of the crew of the Centurion, commanded by Commodore Anson, with whom he sailed round the world. This narrative will contain an account of the vicissitudes and toils of nearly a century, on sea and land, in various parts of the world.

The Lansdown Library of Manuscripts has been purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, at an average valuation made by three parties, being 4925*l*. Mr. Planta, the principal librarian of the Museum, estimated their value in the following manner:

	£.
Burleigh and Cecil Papers, 120 lots, at 10*l*.	1200
Sir Julius Cæsar's Papers, 50 vols. at 10*l*.	500
27 volumes of original Registers of Abbeys, at 10*l*.	270
150 volumes, at 5*l*.	750
985 ditto, at 2*l*.	1970
40 numbers of Royal Letters, at 5*l*.	200
Eight volumes of Chinese Drawings	80
	£.4970

The Petty Papers, amounting to 15 volumes, were reserved by the Family.

X. is right in his first ideas respecting the cross-legged figures on antient tombs having been generally Crusaders.

We congratulate DECIMUS on having so happily escaped from the terrible hail-storm he describes on the 25th of July.

The

tive of America, remarkable for a singular noise, resembling the instrument from which it takes its name."

The following Inscription is placed on the Tomb of the late DR. BEATTIE.

MEMORIAE . SACRUM
JACOBI . BEATTIE . LL. D.
ETHICES
IN . ACADEMIA . MARESCALLANA
HUJUS . URBIS
PER . XLIII . ANNOS
PROFESSORIS . MERITISSIMI
VIRI
PIETATE . PROBITATE . INGENIO
ATQUE . DOCTRINA
PRAESTANTIS
SCRIPTORIS . ELEGANTISSIMI
POETAE . SUAVISSIMI
PHILOSOPHI . VERE . CHRISTIANI
NATUS . EST . V. NOV . ANNO . MDCCXXXV
OBIIT . XVIII . AUG . MDCCCIII
OMNIBUS . LIBERIS . ORBUS
QUORUM . NATU . MAXIMUS
JACOBUS . HAY . BEATTIE
VEL . A . PUERILIBUS . ANNIS
PATRIO . VIGENS . INGENIO
SUUMQUE . DECUS . JAM . ADDENS . PA-
TERNO
SUIS . CARISSIMUS . PATRIAE . FLEBILIS
LENTA . TABE . CONSUMPTUS . PERIIT
ANNO . AETATIS . XXIII
HIC . ET . MAR . GLENNIE
H . M . P .

EPITAPH BY THE LATE DR. BEATTIE, *Not published in his Works.*

ESCAP'D the gloom of mortal life, a foul [clay,
Here leaves its mould'ring tenement of
Safe where no cares their whelming billows roll, [tray.
No doubts bewilder, and no hopes be-
Like thee I once have ſtemm'd the ſea of life, [joys,
Like thee have languiſh'd after empty
Like thee, have labour'd in the ſtormy ſtrife, toys.
Been griev'd for trifles, and amus'd with
Yet for a while 'gainſt Paſſion's threatful blaſt, [roar;
Let ſteady Reaſon urge the ſtruggling
Shot through the dreary gloom, the morn at laſt [ſhore.
Gives to thy longing eye the bliſsful

Forget my frailties, thou art alſo frail;
Forgive my lapſes, for thyſelf may'ſt fall;
Nor read unmov'd my artleſs tender tale,
I was a friend, O man, to thee, to all.

To VISCOUNTESS CREMORNE.

By Mrs. CARTER. *Not in her Works.*

THO' youth's gay ſpirit, lull'd in deep repoſe, [lay;
No longer tunes the lyre, nor chaunts the
Yet ſtill my heart with warm affection glows, [guiſh'd day.
And greets with tranſport this diſtin-

Thro' many a rolling year may it return,
From every cloud of dark diſaſter free;
And ſtill with grateful praiſe be hail'd the morn [me.
That gave a bleſſing to the world and
Friend of my Soul! with fond delight each hour, rnce,
From earth to Heaven I ſee thee urge thy
From every virtue crop the faireſt flower,
And add to Nature every winning grace.
Father of light! from whoſe unfailing ſource [ray,
Deſcends each perfect gift, each guiding
O lead her ſafe through life's perplexing courſe, [thee!
And point her road to happineſs and

HORACE, BOOK II. ODE X.

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum, &c.

LICINIUS, happy you will live,
If neither in the deep you ſteer,
Nor, while the ſtorm you wary ſhun,
Th' inſidious ſhore approach too near.

Whoe'er the golden mean ſhall chooſe
The ſordid cot ſhall 'ſcape ſecure;
And in his ſober wiſhes bleſt,
The envied Court ſhall not allure.

The pines which lofty rear their heads
Beneath the blaſt obſequious bend;
With mightier craſh the towers fall,
And mountains high the lightnings rend.

In proſp'rous hours the wiſe man fears,
And cheers with hope the gloomy day;
If Jove the piercing Winter ſends,
The Winter Jove will take away.

Her ſweeteſt ſmiles may Fortune wear,
Tho' ſhe be unpropitious now;
The Muſe Apollo can inſpire,
Nor does he always bend his bow.

Your breaſt with courage therefore arm,
When adverſe blows th' inconſtant gale;
But when the fav'ring winds ariſe,
With ſkill contract your ſwelling ſail.

Pentonville. M. H. SHEPHARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

THE following lines are borrowed in a great meaſure from HORACE, Ode XVI. Book II. I have differed ſo far from the original, and have concluded in ſo very ſerious a manner, that perhaps it will be thought I have only borrowed a hint or two from the Poet, and then managed the ſubject in my own way. If this ſhould be the concluſion, I ſhall be ſatisfied.

SOON as the moon, in darkneſs clad,
Conceals her friendly light;
And not a ſtar diſtinct appears
To cheer the gloom of night;

Toſs'd

Toss'd on th' Ægæan briny deep,
And far from distant shore,
The wand'ring Sailor seeks repose,
And vows to roam no more.

From hardy deeds of bloody war
The Thracian turns his mind,
Nor can the Parthian in his bow
A lasting pleasure find:
For not to gold or precious gems
Can ease of heart be given;
The mind from its internal store
Creates a Hell or Heav'n*.

Not all the pomp of regal state,
Nor power's despotic sway,
The gloom of sorrow can dispel,
Or banish care away;
For round the fretted roof it flies
On pinions fleet as air;
It strikes the Monarch on his throne,
And plants a dagger there.

Nor yet is he in humble life
Without his share of ill;
He bows submissive to his lot;
Yet care attends him still.
For wife, and children, all are dear;
And dear his native shed;
Yet here, within the straw-built roof,
The pains of want are spread.

Thrice happy he, whose middle state
Affords the means to live;
Who can be happy with his own,
And spare a part to give:
No dreams of pleasure or of care
Disturb his slumbers light;
He can be happy through the day,
And sleep in peace by night.

Then why should mortals, vainly proud,
Encrease their load of pain:
Why fly to Afric's parching sands,
And bind th' ignoble chain?
What exile from his native land,
By sordid impulse driv'n,
Can shun the sting of conscious guilt,
To man by Nature giv'n?

Pleas'd with the present, nought to come
Disturbs the tranquil breast;
For he who has a conscience clear,
Maintains a peaceful guest.
On earth no perfect joys are found,
Here still my peace I crave;
Let then my soul to raptures rise,
And look beyond the grave. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 17.

THE following poetical trifle is a momentary production after reading the two plaintive sonnets by the late Henry Kirke White, p. 559.—I had no acquaintance with the deceased, consequently I can only judge from the specimens of his Poetry in your Magazine, and from these I think favourably of his poetical genius. The distressing malady under which he laboured, seems rather to have roused than implanted those religious sentiments that, I am told, regulated the whole of his conduct; and Mr. Southey has my permission, should he think it worth notice, to give these few verses a place in his intended Memoirs.

HENRY! the warm and sympathetic tear
Gush'd when I redde thy verse spontaneously;
Still swells its music on my wondering ear,
In sorrow's wild and tremulous ecstacy!
Henry! if aught it can delight thee now
To know thy name is yet belov'd on earth,
Accept from one who knew thee not below
This humble offering to departed worth!
Charm'd by the thought that at the very hour
When rag'd each anguish'd throe Consumption gave,
Religion, sent from Heaven, with soothing power
Still whisper'd bliss beyond a painful grave!
There, freed from earthly woe, th' immortal mind
Roves, as the light breeze, pure and unconfin'd.

NAT. ORWADE, D. D.

PROTECTION.

SHOULD charming fruit attract your eye,
You climb the tree, to get, and try.
Your Servant, tempted with the view,
Wishes to taste, as well as you:
Lend not your hand, *his* wish to crown,
Lest he should climb, and throw you down.

ALL property that we possess,
If not protected, soon gets less,
If by neglect we lose command on't,
The world will quickly lay a hand on't.
Nay, *land*, the firmest thing we know,
If it can't *fly*, will learn to *go*;
A fine Estate, one took, and us'd it,
Because my grandfather refus'd it;
Let *care* then keep your goods from wandering,
Or property will soon be squandering.
Friend Thomas —— (as had done many)
Began the world without a penny;
By conduct which none could refute,
He climb'd the tree with golden fruit,
The taste was charming—relish pleas'd,
"Of *button-making* he'd be eas'd."
A country-house he soon provided,
And in his servant much confided;
"The trade, conducted by John ——
Increasing fortune could not fail."
John, never charg'd with want of sense,
Discover'd soon his consequence;
"Was not so blind, but he could see"
The golden apples on the tree,

And

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* Milton.

And wish'd, like Master, for a taste
Of that luxuriant repast.
"My ardent care, Sir, never ceas'd;
The trade, and capital's increas'd;
My assiduity you see,
Let me, from hence, your Partner be."
Could this petition be denied?
Thomas had laid himself aside,
And, as his own disuse came on,
The care fell in the hands of John;
Request once granted, we may see
He lent a hand to climb the tree.
Now *Sir* and *John* no longer shews,
They 're equal in a pair of Co's;
Things soon were alter'd in our case,
They wore a new and savage face,
The scale of Thomas soon abates,
The Servant's scale preponderates;
Increasing quarrels then appear,
And surly words bring up the rear,
John's influence augments apace
And Thomas scarce dares shew his face;
All power will vegetate, we know,
And, like potatoe beds, will grow.
Examinations now come on,
"Tom's capital and peace were gone;"
The loss of both—too large a share,
A loss so great he could not bear;
Life was a burthen—death he'd choose,
Which ended in a tragic noose;
Thus Thomas, his crude wish to crown,
A servant rais'd, who threw him down.

Birmingham. W. Hutton.

Tribute to the Memory of S. M. Creed, *Gent. (late of Beccles.)*

NOT borne on eagle-wing, the Muse would soar [explore;
To Fancy's realms, or Fiction's climes
Nor, fraught with emblems of the classic lyre, [fire!
With incense raise the altar's hallow'd
But rapt in sorrow's fane, in words of woe,
On Nature's shrine the cypress wreath bestow; [lie,
And o'er the urn, where sacred reliques
Shed Friendship's tear, and breathe Affection's sigh: [mands,
Yet not a sigh the peaceful Shade demoans of grief bestow'd by mortal hands; [flow,
Not for the *dead*, Affliction's tears should
The *living* need the tributary woe!
When from high Heaven celestial powers descend, [Friend,
To claim the Good, the Wise, the Parent,
To call from earth the Virtues to the skies,
And close to mortal scenes expiring eyes,
Glad the blest soul resigns the vital breath, [death!
Nor but the *living* feel the shaft of
Fain would the Muse, that forms the requiem lay,
To the lov'd manes votive homage pay;
With pious aid Devotion's balm supply,
To sooth the Mourner's throb, the kindred's sigh!
Lost tho' that Friend, to filial nature dear!
Mute tho' the tongue that charm'd the social ear! [kindness flow'd!
Clos'd tho' those eyes, whence melting
Cold tho' the hand, that bounty's bliss bestow'd! [glow,
Warm tho' no more, with pity's seraph
That Heart can share, or succour, human woe! [lave
Yet shall these virtues, sent of Heaven to
Man's nobler features from the mould'ring grave,
Survive the drear oblivion of the tomb,
Inscrib'd to memory 'midst the olive's bloom! [of time,
Embalm'd in reverence thro' the lapse
And hail'd immortal in you heavenly clime!

S. A. *April* 28.

To the Memory of Mrs. Chapman, *of* Pentonville, *who died* August 16, 1807, *beloved and lamented by all who knew her.*

HAS thy lov'd presence ceas'd to charm thy friends?
Are we depriv'd of one we held so dear?
Yes! 'tis *his* Will who visitation sends:
That Will *our* part as mortals to revere.

Temper'd with mercy are thy judgments, Lord! [adore:
And while we mourn, profoundly we
For 'twas thy goodness consolation pour'd,
*A child of thine she is for evermore**!

G.

A DAY.

By a young Lady of Fourteen.

THE morn arose; the orient light
Dispell'd the ling'ring shades of night,
And usher'd in the Day;
With tints that with each other vie,
The Sun now streaks the Eastern sky,
And sheds a genial ray.

The woodland echoes with the song
That's chaunted by the feather'd throng,
Who gladly hail the day;
The op'ning flow'rs the meads adorn,
The trembling dew-drops gem the lawn
And hangs on ev'ry spray.

The sportive swallow skims the sky,
Through which transparent vapours fly,
Just risen from the West:
The warbling Lark now lowly sings,
And as he mounts on flutt'ring wings
He sweetly breaks our rest.

But, hark! I hear a hollow blast,
With clouds the sky is over-cast,
Which seem to threat a storm;
The stream that gently flow'd along,
Deserted by its downy throng,
Assumes a rougher form.

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* The writer begs leave to observe, that the character alluded to by the Messiah, Matt. v. 9, was *peculiarly* hers.

The

The warblers to their neſtlings fly,
The cattle to their coverts hie,
And leave the ſtorm behind;
For ſoon deſcends the pelting ſhower,
The clouds their wat'ry deluge pour,
Whilſt raging blows the wind.

The forky lightning darts around,
The rolling thunder's awful ſound
Now rends the vault above:
How lovely was the ſcene at morn,
Alas! how chang'd, its beauties gone,
Whilſt ſilent is the grove.

The low'ring clouds at length divide,
The warring elements ſubſide,
And Phœbus gilds the plain;
The flow'rets rear their drooping heads,
The cattle crop the humid meads,
Refreſh'd by grateful rain.

Fair Iris ſpreads her varied bow,
In which a thouſand colours glow,
Arrang'd with matchleſs ſkill;
Now ſoftly ſighs the ev'ning breeze,
Which ſcarcely fans the lofty trees,
Or curls the limpid rill.

Apollo gilds the Weſtern ſky,
And paints the clouds with many a die
Of rich and glowing hue:
The waning Day draws near a cloſe,
Exhauſted Nature ſeeks repoſe,
And Night obſcures our view.

And thus the checquer'd life of Man
Is form'd upon an equal plan,
Thus fleets his time away;
Our youthful years with joys are crown'd,
No diſappointments then are found,
To cloud our happy day.

But ſoon eventful Manhood comes,
We then muſt leave our peaceful homes,
And parents' watchful care;
Life's ſtormy ſea we venture now,
How many troubles muſt we know,
What trials muſt we ſhare!

But ſoon declining Age appears,
Sequeſter'd in the vale of years,
No more the world we brave:
Our ſetting Sun ſerenely glows,
And ſoon, forgetting former woes,
We find a peaceful grave. MARY.

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XXIX.

"*Tyrrhena regum,*" *&c.*

MÆCENAS, who deſcent doſt claim
From Tyrrhene Kings of antient fame
Come taſte my rural fare;
My wine is good, my roſes bloom,
My oils of exquiſite perfume
Are ready for thy hair.
Why ſhould the views which Tyber yields,
Or Æſula's rich ſloping fields,
Thy conſtant care employ?
Forſake the luxury and pride
Of palaces which ſeek to hide
Their ſummits in the ſky.
The ſmoke, the buſtle, and the noiſe
Of Rome, afford no ſolid joys;
But change of place and air,
And frugal meals, arranged neat,
With which the poor their Friends can treat,
Can ſmooth the brow of care.
The dog-days now their influence ſhed,
The Sun ſhines fiercely overhead;
The ſhepherd and his flock
Delight to ſeek the thicket's ſhade,
And brooks meandering thro' the mead
And coverts of the rock.
A ſolemn ſtillneſs reigns around,
No river breeze to cool the ground,
While thou thy thoughts doſt bend
To guard againſt a ſudden blow
Which any near or diſtant foe
Againſt us may intend.
The Gods, in judgment always true,
Have hid the future from our view,
And laugh at prying care;
Then let us ſtrive to be content,
And as occurrences preſent,
A remedy prepare.
Nothing is certain here below,
Scenes vary—like the ſtreams which flow
Sometimes with gentle ſweep,
And then they ſwell, and force along
Houſes and trees with current ſtrong
Into the boundleſs deep.
With craſh of ſuch impetuous floods
Reſound the mountains and the woods,
While he whoſe ſoul is bent
To place his confidence in Heaven,
Enjoys the bleſſings which are given,
And always is content.
Let us then prize the preſent hour,
For this is plac'd within our power,
Then, if the clouds o'ercaſt
To-morrow's ſky, or if the air
Be all ſerene, and bright and fair,
'Twill not affect the paſt.
Fortune delights the ſoul to vex,
And all its feelings to perplex
With change of good and ill;
Sometimes ſhe favours me, and now
She plucks the laurels from my brow,
And gives to whom ſhe will.
I praiſe her when good things ſhe brings,
But if ſhe ſhake her fickle wings
I yield her tranſient joys;
Truſt to my virtue in my breaſt,
To give my troubled ſpirits reſt,
And grant ſuperior joys.
Then honeſt poverty I love,
And never wiſh again to prove
Of toſſing ſeas the ſport;
Nor to perplex my ſoul with prayer,
That all my rich and varied wares
May reach the deſtin'd port.
Contented in my two-oar'd boat
Over the placid ſea I float,
While ſtars propitious ſhed
Their influence, and fanning gales
Gently impel my ſwelling ſails,
With moderation ſpread. L.

PROCLAIMED

Proceedings in the First Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1807.

House of Commons, *July* 22.

After ſome Bills had been forwarded, Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſubmitted to the Houſe his meaſures for improving our Military Syſtem. He began by obſerving, that at the period at which Miniſters came into office, the proſpects on the Continent were not ſo unpromiſing as they have ſince proved to be. The Houſe was alſo aware that no meaſure could be brought forward which would not be one of conſiderable ſacrifice:—But, independent of thoſe circumſtances ariſing out of the general ſtate of Europe, there was that in the ſituation of this Empire which rendered it neceſſary that we ſhould place our military eſtabliſhment upon the moſt impoſing footing. The ſame amount of force which now exiſted would not enable his Majeſty to maintain his foreign eſtabliſhments, and feed his army. But, if the neceſſity of exertion were a queſtion upon which little controverſy could ariſe, he would undertake to prove that all improvement ſhould be in the regular ſubſtantial military force of the country; that all other reſources were inefficient and precarious; and therefore it would be allowed that it would be extremely deſirable to bring forward ſuch meaſures as ſhould increaſe the Military force with the leaſt poſſible inconvenience, while recruiting was far from being adequate to the exigency of the preſent criſis. Of all the meaſures which had ever been employed in this country, for raiſing a great military force to meet the preſſure of the moment, the meaſure reſorted to in 1804 was the moſt powerful; he meant the creation of an Army of Reſerve. The operation of that ſtep produced, in a very ſhort time, the greateſt and moſt extenſive advantages to the Military ſervice of the country. It was not, however, the intention of Government to draw from that ſource at preſent. The meaſure which he ſhould propoſe could not be employed at the period the Army of Reſerve Act took place. The Militia was then but juſt called out, whereas the term of ſervice of the Militia was juſt now expiring. They muſt all be diſmiſſed to-morrow if a peace took place. Whatever, therefore, was gained from that ſource in the interval, was ſo much clear gain to the military force of the country. It was therefore his intention to propoſe a Levy of Militia, and not an Army of Reſerve. Whatever peace might be made by this country, he would venture to aſſert, that it could only be maintained by keeping up an adequate military force. There were ſeveral reaſons which induced him to think that a levy of Militia was preferable to an Army of Reſerve. Though this was not entirely a new plan, yet, as it might create ſome difference of opinion, he thought it neceſſary to ſtate to the Houſe the extent to which the levy was intended to go. It had been calculated, that from the month of December next to the May following, the Militia would be ſubject to a waſte of from 5 to 6000 men, who would be entitled to their diſcharge, from the ſuſpenſion of the ballot made by the ſyſtem of Mr. Windham, which was adopted laſt year; and this number, as well as thoſe who ſhould now volunteer into the line, was to be made up by the ballot. After this operation of the ballot was ended, ſecurity ought to be given to the line, that no ballot ſhould take place for two or three years, and thereby devolve on the Regular Army the only ſyſtem of recruiting by the ordinary method. In looking to what the Militia Regiments might be able to ſpare, he would go back to what had been done at former periods, and he believed the draft had been calculated at two-fifths of the eſtabliſhment. It was now propoſed to take the exceſs on three fifths only, which he believed would in England give a force of 21,700 men; and the ſame mode reſorted to in Ireland would give 6000 men. By the law as it now ſtood, his Majeſty had the power veſted in him of raiſing a Supplementary Militia of 20,000 men for England, and 4000 men for Scotland. He thought therefore it would be moſt adviſeable, in the preſent inſtance, to call for a Supplementary Militia, and a half of which would give a force of 38,000; out of thoſe there would be 10,000 ſupernumerary Militiamen, which would make up for the different waſtes that muſt take place, and would thus leave to the country an increaſe to the army of 26,000 men. Having ſtated the extent to which the particular exigency of the times require the meaſure to be put, he ſhould propoſe, that giving the men to the Line ſhould be left entirely to the Militia Officers; and each regiment of militia ſhould from time to time receive his Majeſty's warrants for this purpoſe; that for 30 days no man ſhould leave the regiment, but with the conſent of the officers theſeof, and a third to be accepted, if they offered within the firſt 30 days. The Officers of the Militia to have commiſſions in the Line, according to the number of men they reſpectively take, and to go with them directly from the Militia regiments to ſuch regiments of the Line as they mean to inliſt into. Having ſtated the mode in which this tranſfer ſhould take place, he thought it would be wiſe to give each individual a choice

choice or alternative whether he would enlift for life, or rather during his Majefty's pleafure, or for a term of years only. He was not difpofed to alter the fyftem entirely which had been brought forward by Mr. Windham, and adopted by Parliament, though he had made the ftrongeft objections to it before it was adopted, and as it was probable that 28,000 men would be added to the Army in the firft 30 days. Whatever Parliament might have thought proper to do with refpect to the Army in general, he was of opinion they ought to give a choice in this point to fuch individuals as might enlift on the prefent occafion. It might be expected he fhould fay fomething, as to what courfe Government intended to take with thofe branches of the force of the country which could not be confidered as regular, and particularly with refpect to the meafure fubmitted by Mr. Windham, called the Training Act. With refpect to that meafure, he muft fay, that had the prefent Miniflers been ever fo much difpofed to it, they had not had it in their power to make any effective progrefs in it, as Mr. W. had moft ingeniouflly contrived to lay aide the ballot in feveral counties, that it could not be proceeded on, fo that his meafure had done every thing but what it ought to have done. Though he was no original admirer of the meafure, yet, Parliament having adopted it, he, in common with the other Miniflers, was difpofed to endeavour to execute it, as far as might be done, according to the fair fpirit and meaning of it. He added, that it was a moft painful duty, in the prefent ftate of the war, to call on the country for any farther and more active exertions. Miniflers had paid every attention to this moft important fubject, from the firft moment they entered into office; and, under all the difficulties with which it was attended, had endeavoured to alter the exifting eftablifhment as little as poffible. The fyftem of ordinary recruiting would, in fome degree, be affected by the ballot, but when that was over, it would be reftored to its former effect; the Militia would alfo, in fome degree, be altered, but it would be with advantage to the fervice; and if it was at prefent throwing a burthen on the country, it would turn out ultimately beneficial to its intereffs. In the character of this country, no characteriftic was more ftrong than this, that it had always rifen in proportion to the difficulties and dangers with which it was preffed, and he had no doubt it would do fo in the prefent awful and momentous crifis. He concluded by moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill for allowing a certain proportion of the Militia to enlift into the Regular Army."

Sir *G. Warrander* objected to the period of bringing forward the meafure; as a cafe had not been fhewn that proved that a difpofable force of 26,000 men to the line was wanting: he confidered the meafure of ballot as highly objectionable.

Mr. *Yorke* entered at much length into the critical fituation of this country; and inifted that a fingle falfe ftep might now be our utter ruin. He confidered the meafure propofed as one of peculiar efficacy; but objected to the balloting of 38,000 men to fupply the vacancies in the Militia. He however reminded the Houfe, that there was no great Army kept up by any country in the world, without fome degree of compulfion. It was by compulfion, in its ftricteft form of conferiptio, that the perfon who is at the head of France was able to conquer almoft the whole of Europe; and in order to oppofe him, we muft at leaft preferve that power which the Conftitution of this country gave us by the ballot. The greateft exertions which the country could make would be barely fufficient; but certainly it was no time to throw away any of the means of exertion which had formerly been reforted to. He proceeded to comment on the plan brought forward by Mr. Windham, which he confidered both inefficient and dangerous; and he thought that the late Miniflers muft have been infane, to have fent fuch a force as that under General Craufurd to a diftant climate, after the battle of Jena had been loft. The Regular Force was now lefs by 25,000 than it was in 1805, and lefs by 15,000 than it was at this time laft year. He knew how impoffible it was to concentrate our forces rapidly; and therefore had no objection to adding, by any expedient, to our Regular Force. He always confidered that the formation of the Army of Referve was a great ftep gained towards putting our military eftablifhment on its proper footing: and in his opinion the Militia fyftem was in a great meafure worn out. It was originally calculated for fuch wars as we formerly had with France. The war might be now faid to have lafted fourteen years; and, as he faw no end of it, he thought it might be taken at fourteen years more; he did not think it therefore poffible that proper Officers could be obtained for the Militia during fuch a length of time. There were at prefent 56 fecond battalions in the country, which generally did not conffift of more than 250 men each. It would be therefore neceffary to fend 750 men to each to complete them; and all the men which were propofed to be got from the Militia would not be fufficient to complete 56 of them. He fhould, therefore, propofe that the remaining twenty fhould be added to the nine gar-

fon

ſon battalions that were nearly complete, and that then the ballot ſhould operate to fill thoſe 29 garriſon battalions. The advantage that he would propoſe from this would be, that, inſtead of 25,000 men gained for the regular army for the defence of the country, there would be 46,000.

Mr. *Bathurſt* commended the plan brought forward by the late Miniſters; and made ſome ſtrictures upon Lord Caſtlereagh for not introducing his meaſure ſooner.

Mr. *Windham* entered into a long defence of the Military meaſures adopted laſt Seſſion; and afterwards diverged to the Volunteer Syſtem, which he deprecated on account of its expence, the total of which, when he came into office, he ſaid, was 1,090,000*l.*; beſides which, arms were put into the hands of 2 or 400,000 men, who might not be fit to be entruſted with them. He proceeded to deſcant upon the advantages he had expected to reſult from his own military ſcheme; and alluding to the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, he attributed it to the groſs miſconduct of an Officer whom he did not name.

After a few words from the *Secretary at War*, the motion was put, and carried.

July 23.

The Houſe was occupied in making alterations in the Iriſh Inſurrection Bill; one of which was, a clauſe empowering Magiſtrates to arreſt ſtrangers in their ſeveral diſtricts.

July 24.

In a Committee on the Iriſh Inſurrection Bill, Mr. *Grattan* made a patriotic appeal to the ſenſe of the Iriſh people, who, he hoped, would be convinced that they had now only to decide upon ſubmitting to a temporary ſuſpenſion of ſome parts of the Britiſh Conſtitution, or having their country made a French province. The alterations in the clauſes of this Bill occupied the Houſe till a late hour in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 25.

The Royal aſſent was given to the Lottery, Iriſh Proviſions, Iriſh Penalties, Iriſh Spirit Regulation, and London Docks Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July* 27.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* repeated his motion for the ſecond reading of the Militia Volunteering Bill.

Sir *R. Williams* oppoſed the meaſure, and preferred the plan by which the late Miniſtry had procured in the laſt year 22,000 men to the army; that plan was then in its infancy, and the Houſe had every right to expect its progreſſive increaſe. With regard to the Volunteers, he thought the Inſpecting Field Officers provided for them was an additional expence, of no uſe to that body. The expence to the Country was 40,000*l.* a year, and ſuch appointments could only have taken place for the purpoſes of patronage. He concluded by moving as an amendment, that in place of "now," the Bill be read a ſecond time "this day three months."

Col. *Stanley* alſo ſpoke againſt the Bill; he ſaid, one way to make the Bill go down was, the propoſal to ſupply the men taken from the Militia by the ballot. This was very well; but he would aſk where were the men to be found in ſo eaſy a way as inſtantly to repleniſh the ranks of the Militia. A number of officers for ſo many men would be taken away; and as Militia Officers were very ſcarce, particularly ſub-alterns, he did not know what could be done for them.

Lord *Euſton* likewiſe ſpoke againſt the Bill. He obſerved that the ſame meaſure had been reſorted to in 1799, with this difference, that it had not been followed up with the ballot, as now intended; the reaſon for that was, that the Militia Eſtabliſhment at that time was very large, and that all the regiments of the Line were not ſent abroad. One thing he ſtrongly recommended to the Houſe, which was, that the period of ſervice for which the Militiamen ſhould be engaged, ſhould not go beyond the law preſcribed by the Mutiny Act of laſt year.

Mr. *Lockhart* defended the meaſure, as the beſt that could be adopted for defeating the vengeance which Buonaparte had ſworn againſt us, becauſe the Militia-men were ſoldiers who had gone through their probation, and were ſatisfied with a military life.

Mr. *Calcraft* replied, by ſaying that the preſent meaſure was an innovation, which excited dread and diſmay. He entered into various ſtatements of the effective force on foot in the country; and argued that the new plan was deſtructive of the means for recruiting the army, and that it was not likely to produce any thing but tumult and confuſion.

Mr. *Cripps* juſtified the meaſure, on the ground of the obvious neceſſity of taking the moſt expeditious means of making a large augmentation of our Regular force. He alſo took occaſion to advert, in terms of cenſure, to various parts of Mr. Windham's military plans.

Colonel *Wood* ſaid, this was not a time for Militia Officers to contend whoſe regiment ſhould look beſt; but all ſhould join in ſupporting the moſt effectual means for ſaving their country. Such a diſpoſition would

would operate as a salutary example to the men, and ensure the success of the Bill.

Colonel *Bastard* could not see the necessity of the Bill, in a defensive point of view. He contended that the Militia would not prove themselves inferior to troops of the Line, when the question was who should fight best for their native soil; and he blamed the measure, because it seemed to proceed on the principle of an unjustifiable preference to the Regular Army.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, he could not admit that a case of emergency had been made out, to justify such an inroad on the Militia system. It was strange, that, after fourteen years of war, we should now have to think of defensive plans. He conceived that the force already in existence was fully adequate to the protection of the country. The Hon. Gentleman then warmly deprecated the inflated and irritating language, which had too often, within and without doors, been applied to our Enemy. Big words did not win battles.

Mr. *Canning* contended, that the measure before the House was best adapted for obtaining a large force that might defend our foreign possessions; for it gave immediately a very large addition to our Army of troops already disciplined, and which would be able to act with the Regular Army, either at home or abroad, for defensive purposes.

Mr. *H. Addington* spoke at considerable length on the subject. He condemned the present measure, as, in his opinion, likely to interfere with and overturn the plan of Mr. Windham, which was of such a kind as to reflect on him the highest honour.

Lord *H. Petty* also spoke in preference of Mr. Windham's plan; and was answered by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Mr. *Windham* repeated his former arguments against the measure, at great length.

After a long debate, the House divided; when the Amendment was negatived by a Majority of 187 to 90; and the Bill was ordered to be committed.

Another debate ensued, on the Irish Insurrection Bill; in the course of which, Sir *John Newport* moved the alteration of the duration of the Bill from two years to one. Upon this a division took place—For the motion, 28—Against it, 112.

Mr. *Grattan* declared that he was informed, that Meetings of a treasonable nature were held in Ireland. He did not mean to accuse his countrymen of treason or disaffection; but he was certain, that there was a French party in Ireland; and it was against them, and not against Irishmen, that exertions ought to be made.

Mr. *Canning* presented the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Prussia.

Mr. C. then brought up a Message from his Majesty, stating that he had entered into subsidiary engagements with Sweden; also that his Minister to the King of Prussia had advanced to Prussia 100,000*l.* sterling; and likewise 200,000*l.* in arms and military stores.

Mr. *Canning* observed, that with respect to the Treaties mentioned in the Message, the one was a subsidiary Treaty with the King of Sweden, by which we had agreed to pay for the furnishing a farther contingent of men for the defence of Swedish Pomerania and of Stralsund. The number before employed for those purposes, for which this country paid, was 14,000 men; and it was proposed to make an addition of 4000, which were to be paid for at the same rate as the others were. This was not, however, the contingent to which he had alluded on a former day. It would be recollected, that a question had been put to him some time ago relative to Treaties with the Northern Powers; and he had then mentioned, that there were contingencies which were not then finally settled, which prevented the necessary communications on that subject being made. Those contingences were certain subsidiary Treaties which Ministers had entered upon with the King of Prussia, and which the unfortunate circumstances that had put an end to the war on the Continent had prevented from being brought to a conclusion. Had they taken place, the 100,000*l.* paid to the King of Prussia would have been included; and something less than 200,000*l.* in arms and ammunition furnished by his Majesty's Government to the King of Prussia would have been included in the sum to have been granted; but as those treaties, from the circumstances before alluded to, had not been concluded, his Majesty had ordered them to be laid before Parliament, that the money might be provided for by them. He moved, therefore, that his Majesty's Message be referred to the Committee of Supply. Ordered.

Another Message was then delivered, to the effect, that "His Majesty, relying on the uniform loyalty and zeal of his faithful Commons, and considering that it may be of the utmost importance, at this arduous crisis, to provide for such emergencies as may arise, recommends the House, to make provision for enabling him to take all such measures as the exigencies of affairs may require, in order to defeat the intentions of his enemies, to provide for the safety of his dominions, and to maintain the honour of his Crown."

This Message was, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, also referred to the Committee of Supply.

Lord *Milton* spoke against the Militia Volun-

Volunteering Bill. The extraordinary exertions for increasing the public force, proposed by this Bill, were not necessary, and would only operate, by raising an extraordinary force for the present, to exhaust our national resources, and disable us for continuing the race with proportionate vigour, should a protraction of the war render that continuance necessary.

Sir *T. Turton* also considered the Bill as partial and unfair.

Col. *Wood* supported the Bill; and in addition to the present means of defence, suggested the adoption of *Martello* towers and redoubts upon the most pregnable parts of our coast, as well as the most effectual fortification of our arsenals at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and elsewhere, which he lamented to find in a deplorable state of weakness.

Mr. *Babington*, Lord *Cochrane*, Col. *Bagwell*, and General *Tarleton* spoke in favour of the Bill; and Mr. *Windham* repeated his arguments against it; after which Lord *Castlereagh* proposed a clause which would allow the Militia an option either to enter into the Army for the term of seven years, or for life.

This clause was opposed by Mr. *W. Smith*, Lord *G. Cavendish*, and other gentlemen, on the ground that it was attacking without any notice the plan which Parliament had agreed to last year. To this it was answered by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, that the usual notice had been given. A long conversation took place on the merits of the clause, between Lords *Castlereagh* and *Milton*, Gen. *Phipps*, Mr. *Babington*, Mr. *T. Jones*, Mr. *Ward*, Gen. *Tarleton*, Messrs. *D. Giddy*, *Lyttelton*, *W. Smith*, the *Secretary at War*, and Mr. *Lockhart*. Afterwards a division took place, when there were—For the Clause, 74—Against it 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 29.

Lord *Hawkesbury* moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the Message relative to Sweden and Prussia; and briefly stated the nature of the treaties.

Lord *Lauderdale* wished to know whether all that was announced was summed up in the treaty alluded to, and the farther advances to Prussia.

Lord *Hawkesbury* replied, that the Message did not include the measures touched upon in his Majesty's Speech. Means of assistance of a much greater magnitude had certainly been offered to our Continental Allies, and would have been afforded, had not the course of events prevented the intentions of Ministers.

Lord *Holland* deprecated the idea that the magnitude of a subsidy was to be considered as the standard by which to try the sincerity of our disposition, to draw closer our ties with our Allies on the Continent. Pecuniary aids were, perhaps, the most efficient means by which we could further their interest and our own; but these should not be pressed upon them, nor should they be held out as an inducement to their entering into, or continuing hostilities at a period when such line of conduct was not prompted by their own views of what was the best policy.

The address was agreed to, *nem. dis.*

The House made some alterations in the Irish Insurrection Bill. Much censure was passed by Lord *Limerick* on the Duke of Bedford, for not resorting to the Insurrection Act, to quell the disturbances of the Threshers; and the Duke of *Bedford* defended his conduct.

In the Commons, the same day, the House went into a Committee of Supply, when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that a farther remuneration of 10,000*l.* be granted to Dr. Jenner, for his discovery of the Cow Pox. He observed that the calculations of deaths, in the different stages of each, had been made in the three following classes, *viz.* in the Small Pox, the deaths were one in six; in Inoculation for the Small Pox, one in 300; and in Inoculation under the present discovery of the Vaccine Pox, out of the immense number of 164,381, the deaths were only three, which was only one in 54,761. It had been pretended, that persons inoculated with the Vaccine matter had been subject afterwards to violent eruptions, inflammations, &c. and often to the Small Pox itself; but this matter had been most diligently inquired into by the College of Surgeons, and from their report there were only 179 out of the great number of 164,381, who had suffered those inconveniencies, and in those not more than three had died.

Mr. *S. Lefevre* opposed the motion, on the ground of the economy which was necessary in the public finances; and Lord *H. Petty*, Gen. *Tarleton*, and Mr. *S. Bourne* supported it.

Mr. *Morris* thought the sum proposed was insufficient; and moved as an amendment that 20,000*l.* be substituted.

Mr. *Wilberforce* proposed, that besides the additional 10,000*l.* an annuity of 1000*l.* should be added; this was opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*; and Mr. *W. Smith* supported the amendment of Mr. Morris, and stated that Dr. Jenner could prove that his losses in his professional practice, since he had devoted himself to the Vaccine disease, had been nearly equal to the former grant.

On a division, there appeared for the larger grant 60, for the smaller 37—Majority 23.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE KING OF SWEDEN AND GEN. BRUNE.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following is a tranſlation of the converſation which paſſed between his Majeſty the King of Sweden and General Brune, at Schlatkow, on the 4th of June, as publiſhed, by command, at Stralſund; and if you think it will be intereſting to your Readers, you are welcome to inſert it in your Publication.

GUSTAVUS BRUNNMARK,
Chaplain to the Swediſh Legation at the Court of St. James's.

The original Publication begins thus:

As an incorrect article has been inſerted in the Hamburgh and Altona Papers, concerning his Royal Majeſty's conference with the French General Brune, at Schlatkow, on the 4th of June, 1807, it ſeems now high time to put this converſation in its true light.

When the French General came to the King, he began, after a pauſe of a few moments, by ſaying—"I preſent myſelf here in conſequence of your Majeſty's command."

The King. "I have myſelf wiſhed to ſpeak to you, General, in order to render unneceſſary all farther explanation on the article added to the concluſion of the Armiſtice at Schlatkow, as I wiſh that every thing ſhould be clear and diſtinct, ſo that no miſconſtruction can ariſe. My Governor General has already, in conſequence of my order, told you, in his letter of the 14th of May, that I do not acknowledge any other agreements except thoſe eſtabliſhed in the Armiſtice itſelf; and I now repeat to you, that that is the only act I look upon as binding."

The Gen. "Does your Majeſty permit me to ſpeak, or is it your Majeſty's pleaſure to explain your thoughts yourſelf on the ſubject?"

The King. "No, you may ſpeak."

The Gen. "Your Majeſty, I can mention an inſtance in which I was myſelf concerned, for I have concluded a ſimilar Armiſtice in Holland, with the Duke of York; and I had thought that the additional article now in queſtion ought to have been as ſacred as the Armiſtice itſelf, when founded on the honour of both the Commanders in Chief."

The King. "Yes; it is exactly on the ſame principle that I acknowledge only the Armiſtice at Schlatkow. Buonaparte has, beſides, made uſe of a reaſon which I might alſo urge, when he ſaid that he himſelf commanded his army, and ordered Gen. Mortier, in caſe the additional article ſhould not be acceded to, to break off the Armiſtice. Now, ſince I have taken the command of my army in perſon, I might have had a ſufficient reaſon for putting an end to the Armiſtice, as I would not acknowledge the additional article; but I have not done it."

When Gen. Brune began to ſpeak about the antient alliance between Sweden and France, and about a union between the two nations—

The King anſwered, "Yes, certainly, I wiſh as much as you that this alliance might be revived; but the French nation is no longer the ſame, and thoſe happy times are paſſed when a cloſe alliance contributed to the political advantage of the two kingdoms: The preſent ſtate of affairs prevents it."

The Gen. "Your Majeſty, the French nation is always the ſame. It has acquired much honour and power. France has made great progreſs; ſhe has improved her agriculture and her reſources; and if in other times your Majeſty had an opportunity of going thither, it would, perhaps, be intereſting to your Majeſty to ſee and to know that country."

The King. "I look upon France now as being the ſcourge of Europe."

The Gen. "Yes, we have been much engaged in warfare. The Emperor has a great character."

The King. "I do not know of any Emperor of France."

(Gen. Brune did not attempt to anſwer this remark.)

The King. "Have you forgot, General, that you have a lawful King?"

The Gen. "I do not even know whether ſuch a one exiſts."

The King. "How! if he exiſts? He is exiled, unhappy; but he is your lawful King, and his rights are unqueſtionably ſacred. He only wiſhes to aſſemble his united ſubjects round his ſtandard."

The Gen. "Where is that ſtandard?"

The King. "If no where elſe, you will always find it with me."

The Gen. "I am told that he has abdicated his rights to the Duke of Angoulême."

The King. "I have never heard that mentioned. On the contrary, the King has iſſued a Proclamation—a pledge of his ſentiments towards his people, to which Monſieur and all the Princes of the Blood have given their conſent. Do you know that Proclamation?"

The Gen. "No, your Majeſty." (This was ſaid with many aſſurances on his honour.)

The King. "The Duke of Piennt, Maréchal des Camps in the ſervice of the King, is here. It is poſſible that he has brought this publication with him. I will let him be called if you wiſh it."

When his Majeſty, in the countenance of the General, perceived his diſquietude and uneaſineſs at this, he added,

"But,

"But, perhaps, this would cauſe too much obſervation."

The Gen. "Yes; but if your Majeſty would ſend it to me in a cover at the outpoſts, I would read it myſelf, and my officers ſhould alſo ſee it."

The King. "In this Proclamation the King promiſes to all military perſons who wiſh to return to their duty, to retain them in their rank and honours. Do you ſuppoſe, General, that the preſent ſtate of affairs in France will laſt long?"

The Gen. "Every thing is liable to change."

The King. "Don't you think that Providence, which hitherto has allowed you ſo many ſucceſſes, can put a ſtop to them for the ſake of juſtice and the good cauſe?"

The Gen. "But it may happen, that perſons who mean well act according to their conviction, even againſt the decrees of Providence."

The King. "I ſuppoſe that you may ſtill have ſucceſs. Can you, however, think that it will always continue ſo? If you had the choice to ſerve your lawful King, or the cauſe you now have adopted, what would you do? Anſwer me ſincerely."

The General. (Rubbing his forehead.) "That is a queſtion which requires conſideration."

The King. "To me it ſeems that you ought not to want much time to think of it. Tell me only whether you would prefer returning to your duty, or defending thoſe principles which you have adopted?"

The Gen. "In regard to that—Yes, I ſhall defend thoſe principles; I ſhall do my duty for the preſent."

The King. "Do you know that Buonaparte has propoſed to the King to treat with him on his rights? This is the greateſt proof of his acknowledging thoſe rights that he could give."

The Gen. "I am ignorant about that."

The King. "But do you know that the King has conſtantly refuſed, and ſaid, as Francis the Firſt, *We have loſt every thing except our honour!*"

(Gen. Brune repeated theſe words with warmth.)

The King. "I know the King intimately, and he deſerves to be known for his great and excellent qualities. You, General, you can never have reſt; for what will be your ſituation if all is changed?"

The Gen. "I ſhall then die an honourable death, ſword in hand. As a military man, I am expoſed to ſuch a fate every moment. The queſtion is not to die, but to die as one ought."

The King. "But that depends upon unforeſeen circumſtances. There exiſts, however, a happineſs, which conſiſts in peace of mind—the conſequence of having fulfilled one's duties, and acted according to the dictates of conſcience. Buonaparte can never have that peace of mind. He might have made himſelf immortal if he had reſtored the throne to the King. He may gain fortuitous honour, much celebrity, and many advantages, but he can never enjoy any peace of mind."

When the General began to ſpeak of the talents of Buonaparte, and ſaid that there was none of the Bourbon family who was diſtinguiſhed for ſo many, the King anſwered, "There occur favourable circumſtances, and it needs only to take advantage of them."

The General ſeemed to admit this.

The King. "The death of the Duke of Enghien—what an enormity!"

The Gen. "I was at that time in Conſtantinople, and cannot explain it."

When the converſation turned on the French Revolution, the General ſaid, "I belong to the Revolution; and it has been brought about by the will of the French people."

The King. "It is not the French people that have made the Revolution; it is the rabble. We now ſee plainly the conſequences of theſe mob revolutions of which you ſpeak. This one began with aboliſhing all diſtinctions, in order to introduce equality; and now you yourſelf are a proof that theſe principles are changed."

The Gen. "If your Majeſty had been in the place of Louis XVI. the Revolution had never happened."

The King. "I will not praiſe myſelf on that head, as I have never found myſelf in ſuch circumſtances. He was too good and conciliatory; and has proved that thoſe qualifications, when miſapplied, may have fatal conſequences. You have yourſelf led me on to this ſubject. I have been candid with you, and my character required that I ſhould explain myſelf on the ſubject. It is my duty to ſpeak as I have done; but, were I even placed in different circumſtances, my principles would ſtill be the ſame. Can you imagine that I ſhould look with indifference upon people neglecting their duty to their lawful King, when I am a King myſelf? That would be to forget what I owe to myſelf."

The Gen. "Your Majeſty conſiders the King as a brother."

The King. "It ſeems to me that the French ought themſelves to underſtand their duties, without expecting that I ſhould ſet them the example."

Gen. Brune here returned to the ſubject about the additional clauſe in the Armiſtice. "Your Majeſty is thus determined as to the ten days notice?"

The King. "Yes."

The Gen. "But ſhould not your Majeſty

jeſty wiſh to agree privately, that the Armiſtice ſhall not ceaſe till after a month's notice?"

The King. "You do not know me rightly, if you believe me capable of entering into ſuch an agreement."

The Gen. "I know your Majeſty's character."

Such is the ſubſtance of this Conference, during which General Brune found it difficult to conceal his embarraſſment.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Aug. 22. The Gazette of this date contains an Order in Council, directing his Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers to detain and bring in all ſhips and goods belonging to the following countries, if found trading with the enemies of this Kingdom; viz. Oldenburgh, Mecklenburgh, Kniphauſen, and Pappenburgh. They are to be allowed ſix weeks; during which time our ſhips are to give them notice, "that, from the expiration of ſix weeks after the 19th inſtant, they are at liberty to bring in any of the ſhips belonging to the above places, if found trading with the enemy; and they will be condemned as prizes, but to be at liberty to trade free with this country."

Admiralty-office, Aug. 29.

Clyde, off Fecamp, Aug. 23.

Sir, I this morning obſerved a coaſting ſloop paſſing along the enemy's ſhore from the Weſtward, with a very light breeze, and ordered Lieut. Strong, with the boats of this ſloop, to intercept her between Ypont and Fecamp. She ran on ſhore near the former place, the battery of which opened a fire on the boats on approaching: ſhe was, beſides, defended by two parties of men with muſketry, one ſtationed on the beach, the other on the cliffs, as well as by a field-piece and mortar. The fire of muſketry was ſilenced, and the men diſperſed, by a few ſteady vollies from our boats; and though theſe were ſtruck in ſeveral places, the ſloop was towed off without a man on our ſide being hurt, notwithſtanding the tide forced them to croſs with her the fire of the batteries of Fecamp at point-blank diſtance. She is named Les Trois Sœurs, of Caen, laden with plaſter of Paris, and bound, I believe, to Boulogne; but no papers were found on-board her. I cannot praiſe too highly the conduct of Lieut. Strong in this little affair; and I learn from him, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that every commendation is deſerved by the other officers and men employed.

I am, &c. E. W. C. R. Owen.

[This Gazette alſo contains a diſpatch from Admiral Lord Gardner, incloſing a letter from Capt. Malcolm, of the Narciſſus, ſtating the capture of a fine copper-bottomed Spaniſh ſchooner, the Cantela, of ſix guns and 29 men, charged with diſpatches for South America, which, with her guns, ſhe threw overboard in the chaſe. Likewiſe diſpatches from the Hon. Rear-Admiral Cochrane, on the Leeward Iſland ſtation, giving an account of the capture of a Spaniſh privateer, the Mercede, carrying two guns and two ſwivels, with 80 men, in the Gulph of Paria, on the 6th of June laſt, by Lieut. Hall, of his Majeſty's ſloop Port d'Eſpagne, with 25 men, in a ſchooner diſguiſed as a neutral; and of two Spaniſh armed row-boats, one by the cutter of the Eclair, and the other by the Attentive gun-veſſel.]

Sept. 1. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Bradley, of the Plantagenet, giving an account of the capture of L'Incomparable French privateer, mounting two carriage-guns, from St. Maloes.]

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 4. Diſpatches have been received by the Viſcount Caſtlereagh from Admiral Gambier and Lieut.-gen. the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, K.B. the Commanders of his Majeſty's Naval and Military Forces in the Baltic Sea.

Prince of Wales, in the Sound, off Wibeck, Aug. 16.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that Lieut.-gen. Lord Cathcart joined me, off Elſineur, on the 13th inſt. Every diſpoſition being made for the diſembarkation of the army, this ſervice was intended to be carried into execution on the morning of the 14th; but the wind not allowing the tranſports to move towards Copenhagen, it was not till laſt evening that I arrived off Wibeck, a village ſituated about midway between Elſineur and Copenhagen; and at this place the army diſembarked this morning without the ſmalleſt oppoſition.

I am, &c. J. Gambier.

PROCLAMATION

ISSUED ON THE 16TH OF AUGUST, AT ZEALAND, BY ADMIRAL GAMBIER AND LORD CATHCART, COMMANDERS IN CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES BY SEA AND BY LAND, EMPLOYED IN THE EXPEDITION.

"Whereas the preſent Treaties of Peace, and the changes of Government and of Territory, acceded to by ſo many Powers, have ſo far increaſed the influence of France on the Continent of Europe, as to render it impoſſible for Denmark, though

though it desires to be neutral, to preserve its neutrality, and absolutely necessary for those who continue to resist the French aggression, to take measures to prevent the arms of Neutral Powers from being turned against them: In this view, the King cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference; and his Majesty has sent negotiators with ample powers to his Danish Majesty, to request, in the most amicable manner, such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures as can alone give security against the farther mischiefs which the French meditate, through the acquisition of the Danish navy.

"The King, our Royal and most Gracious Master, has therefore judged it expedient to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line in one of his Majesty's ports. This deposit seems to be so just, and so indispensably necessary, under the relative circumstances of the Neutral and Belligerent Powers, that his Majesty has farther deemed it a duty to himself, and to his people, to support this demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army amply supplied with every preparation necessary for the most active and determined enterprize.

"We come, therefore, to your shores, Inhabitants of Zealand! not as enemies, but in self-defence, to prevent those who have so long disturbed the Peace of Europe from compelling the force of your navy to be turned against us. We ask deposit; we have not looked to capture: so far from it, the most solemn pledge has been offered to your Government, and is hereby renewed in the name, and at the express command, of the King, our Master, that if our demand is amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark shall, at the conclusion of a General Peace, be restored to her, in the same condition and state of equipment as when received under the protection of the British Flag.

"It is in the power of your Government, by a word, to sheath our swords, most reluctantly drawn against you; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reason, and the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of a besieged and bombarded capital, must fall on your own heads, and on those of your cruel advisers. His Majesty's seamen and soldiers, when on shore, will treat Zealand, as long as your conduct to them permits it, on the footing of a province of the most friendly Power in alliance with Great Britain, whose territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of war. The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take an hostile part, will be held sacred.

"Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced. Every article of supply furnished or brought to market will be paid for at a fair and settled price; but as immediate and constant supplies, especially of provision, forage, fuel, and transports, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable, and must be enforced.—Much convenience will arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated. If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty, without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions shall be addressed to them, through the proper channels, and departments of the Navy and Army: but, as forbearance on the part of the inhabitants is essential to the principle of these arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of Civil persons should remain at their respective habitations; and any peasants, or other persons, found in arms, singly, or in small troops, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, must expect to be treated with rigour.

"The Government of his Danish Majesty having hitherto refused to treat this matter in an amicable way, part of the army has been disembarked, and the whole force has assumed a warlike attitude; but it is as yet not too late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.—Given in the Sound, under our hands and seals, this 16th day of **August**, 1807." (Signed as above.)

From Lieut.-gen. Lord Cathcart to Lord Castlereagh, dated Head-quarters at Hellerup, before Copenhagen, Aug. 22.

I have inclosed a journal of the operations of the army from the 14th in the morning, together with a return of the casualties which have occurred, except those of the cavalry, which are not considerable, but have not been transmitted.

Journal of the Army under the command of Lieut.-general Lord Cathcart, from the morning of the 14th August 1807.

Aug. 14th. The fleet between Elsineur and Helsingberg—Calms and contrary winds—Transports assembled by brigades, each under the charge of one of his Majesty's ships.—15th. The fleet worked up to Vedbeck, the reserve anchoring nearest the shore, covered by the Surveillante, and by several gun-brigs and bombs. Major-gen. Spencer's brigade, under convoy of Admiral Effington, with a division of the fleet, anchored higher up the Sound, to make a diversion—Coast reconnoitred,

connoitred, and diſpoſition made for landing.—16th. The reſerve landed at five in the morning, with the ordnance of a light brigade, and occupied the heights. The remainder of the infantry followed, with the ordnance of another light brigade. A ſquadron of the 1ſt Light Dragoons, horſes for the two brigades of artillery, and for the Staff, were alſo diſembarked. A flag of truce was received from Major-gen. Peymann, Commander in Chief in Copenhagen, requeſting paſſports for their Highneſſes the two Princeſſes of Denmark, nieces to his Daniſh Majeſty, to go from Copenhagen to Colding; which were granted. In the evening, the army marched by their left in three columns by Nerun to Lyngbyl; the centre, by Hermitage and Fortuna, to Jagerſborg; the left, by the Coaſt, to Charlottenberg, and lay upon their arms.—17th. At day-break the army marched by their right, in three columns, to inveſt the town. The left column eſtabliſhed a poſt at Bagerne's Mill, and extended from Freborg to Emdrup. That from Jagerſborg by Gladſacks and Vanloes to Frederickſberg, extending to the ſea on the right, and towards Falconergard on their left. The reſerve from Lyngbil marched by Bangede and Emdrup, and occupied the ſpace between the two other diviſions. Two brigades of the King's German Legion remaining at Charlottenfurd, to cover the diſembarkation of the cavalry and park of artillery. Major-gen. Spencer's brigade landed at Skoreſhard, and marched into their poſt on the left of the line. All the diviſions giving piquets to the rear, to prevent ſurprize from the country. Head-quarters eſtabliſhed at Hellerup. Tranſports aſſembled at Skoreſhard, where the cavalry commenced diſembarking. Princeſſes of Denmark came out of the city on their route to Colding, and were received with the honours due to their rank by the brigade of Guards, near the Palace of Frederickſberg. The piquets of the left, towards the town, were attacked about noon: at the ſame time the enemy's gun-boats rowed out of the harbour, and cannonaded the left of the line with grape and round ſhot. The piquets drove in and purſued the enemy, and reſumed their poſts, part of the line having advanced to ſuſtain them. His Majeſty's gun-brigs and bombs having been towed as near the harbour as they could, opened a fire at a conſiderable diſtance upon the enemy's gun-boats, which, after a long cannonade, retired into the harbour.—18th. At day-break the gun-boats renewed the attack upon the gun-brigs, truſting to the ſuperior weight of their guns. The latter having during the night exchanged their carronades for 18-pounders, the gun-boats retired; but advanced again with increaſed numbers. A brigade of 9-pounders, from the Park, having been brought to the Mill, took them in flank, upon which they turned their fire to the lines; and, after cannonading for ſome time, were driven in, together with their field-pieces, which advanced upon the road. Engineers' tools, &c. &c. having been diſembarked, a work was begun at the Mill, and conſiderable progreſs was made. The ſame day the cavalry moved to their quarters at Charlottenberg, Jagerſborg, and Vanloes, with piquets in the country, and a chain of poſts, ſupported by the 1ſt Battalion of the King's German Legion, from Lorgenfree and Kollekolle, under the direction of Brigadier-General V. D. Decken.—19th. The works carried on by parties of 600 men, relieved every four hours. The gun-boats attacked at day-break, but were driven off by the field-pieces, which were now protected. Some of the pipes were diſcovered which convey freſh water to the town from Emdrup. The frigates and gun-brigs having a favourable breeze, took their ſtation near the entrance of the harbour, within reach of throwing ſhells into the town. Four 24-pounders were brought into the battery at the Mill. Great progreſs was made in the work at that place, and in a howitzer battery in the rear of it, with traverſes and cover for the men. Brigadier-gen. Decken ſurpriſed and took the poſt of Frederickſwork, commanded by a Major, aid-de-camp to the Crown Prince, who capitulated with 850 men and officers, with a foundery and depot of cannon and powder. The King's houſehold, with part of his Daniſh Majeſty's wardrobe, plate, wine, and books, were ſuffered to come out of the town to follow his Majeſty (who has withdrawn to Colding), paſſports having been requeſted. Some gentlemen reſiding in the diſtrict of Copenhagen, and in the bailiwicks towards Elſineur, having offered their ſervices to accept the office of Magiſtrates and Superintendants of Police in their reſpective diſtricts, under the Commander of the Forces, an order was made for that purpoſe, and ſent to be printed and publiſhed; and a Commiſſion was given, in reference to a Proclamation publiſhed in German and Daniſh on the day of diſembarkation.—20th. Farther progreſs made in the works—More ordnance landed and mounted. A patrole on the left having reported that a body of cavalry, with a corps of infantry in their rear, had been ſeen in front of Roeſkilde, Col. Roeden ſent a ſquadron to reconnoitre them, which found them aſſembled near that place, and immediately charged and put them to flight, leaving 16 or 18 men killed, and

taking

taking three prisoners and 29 horses. The dragoons pursued the enemy to the gates of Roeskilde, where they were received by a heavy fire of infantry, and returned to their quarters. The Admiral came to head-quarters in the morning, and returned to his ship.—21st. Lord Rosslyn's corps disembarked in the North part of Keoge Bay, with two batteries of artillery, sending round the remaining transports to Skoreshard. A strong patrole of cavalry and infantry was sent to cover his landing. Progress made in cutting off the water. Further arrangements made with gentlemen of the country. Passport granted to Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark and his Preceptor.—Notice given that no more passports can be granted: at the same time a recommendation urged to the commanding General, to consider the dreadful consequences of making a capital city of such extent stand a siege and bombardment like an ordinary fortress. Great advance made in perfecting the works already in progress which cover our left. A trench pushed forward, and a new battery erected 300 yards in advance. Brigadier-gen. Macfarlane's brigade landed at Schoreshard—great progress made in landing the battering-train and stores for the siege—fascines made for a new battery on the right. These works being completed, will take the enemy's line of advanced posts in reverse, and will cover and secure the advance of the army to a new position. CATHCART.

General Return of Casualties from the landing of the Troops in the Island of Zealand, on the 16th to the 21st of August.

Total: 2 officers, 2 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 1 officer, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.—Officers killed: Lieut. Lyons, of the Royal Artillery; Ensign Dixon, of the 1st batt. 82d.—Officer wounded: Captain Hastings, of the 1st batt. 82d.

Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen, Aug. 21.

My Lord, Being of opinion that the service on which his Majesty's forces at the island of Zealand are employed, renders it highly expedient that all neutral trade therewith should be for the present suspended, I have judged it my duty to issue an order (of which I have the honour to transmit your Lordship a copy) declaring the said islands, and others contiguous thereto, together with the passage of the Great Belt, to be in a state of close blockade, and directing that all neutral vessels persisting to enter into the said islands and passage, after receiving due notice thereof, shall be detained and sent to me at this anchorage, intending that such vessels shall not be allowed to pursue their respective voyages until the circumstances of the islands shall permit them to do so, consistently with the object of the present service. J. GAMBIER.

[Here follows the Order, to the purport just mentioned.

Next is a letter from Adm. Gambier to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Prince of Wales, in the Sound, Aug. 16, 1807, and stating that he arrived with the fleet and transports off Wibeck.—Another letter from Adm. Gambier informs the Admiralty that he had ordered the Defence and Comus to put to sea in pursuit of the Danish frigate, which had quitted Elsineur Roads in the night between the 12th and 13th.—Then follows a letter from Capt. Ekins, of the Defence, and one from Capt. Heywood to him, stating his having come up with and obtained possession of the said frigate. Capt. Ekins says, that his (the Defence) not being a fast sailer, could not keep up with the Comus to assist her. Capt. Heywood, of the Comus, in his letter to Capt. Ekins, says that, when he come up with the Danish ship Frederickscoarn, he repeatedly desired that she would submit to detention; but she refusing, and making all sail, he found it necessary to have recourse to arms. A smart action commenced, which continued about 45 minutes, when the two ships falling on-board each other, she was gallantly boarded and taken possession of. She carried 36 guns, 12-pounders, on her main deck, and 226 men, and had 12 killed and 20 wounded, several mortally.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 11. Journal of Admiral Gambier received this morning, brought by the Earnest gun-brig.—*Aug. 23.* The battery on the left wing of the army (which is calculated to defend its advance from the annoyance of gun-boats) being completed, and mounted with 13 24-pounders, the construction of mortar batteries, under cover of the above, are in progress. The enemy, observing these movements, appeared yesterday to be collecting their praams and gun-boats near the harbour's mouth, in preparation for a powerful attack on our works. Our advanced squadron * continuing in their position for defending the operations on shore, were, about ten *a. m.* attacked by three praams (carrying each 20 guns) and a considerable number of gun-boats (said to be more than thirty), in addition to the

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* Vessels forming the Advanced Squadron: Thunder, Zebra, Fury, Ætna, and Vesuvius, bombs; Cruizer, Kite, and Mutine sloops; Hebe armed ship; Fearless, Indignant, Urgent, Pincher, Tigress, Desperate, and Safeguard gun-brigs; with three armed transports; and ten launches, fitted as mortar-boats.

fire

fire from the Crown Battery, floating batteries, and block-ſhips, which was continued for more than four hours. The fire was returned with great ſpirit from the ſquadron, and ſome attempts were made to throw Mr. Congreve's rockets, but the diſtance was too great to produce much effect from them. About two *p. m.* the gun-brigs, which were fartheſt advanced, not being able to make any impreſſion againſt ſo vaſt a force, were ordered to retire, and the firing ceaſed. I am happy to find the ſquadron received no material injury. We have, however, to regret the loſs of Lieut. John Woodford, of the Cruizer, with three men killed in the ſeveral veſſels, and 13 wounded. On the part of the enemy, it is believed, that one gun-boat has been diſabled or ſunk, and one of the praams was obſerved to be towed out of the action diſabled. The new battery at the Mill opened, and, taking a part in the engagement, did conſiderable execution. The ſhips and veſſels before mentioned were engaged in this affair, and I have acquitted myſelf of a moſt pleaſing duty in conveying to the Commanders, Officers, and crews, of the ſloops, bombs, gun-brigs, and boats, the warm ſenſe of praiſe and approbation with which their bravery and energy, during ſo long and ſo heavy a conteſt, have inſpired me.—*Aug.* 24. Having occaſion to confer with Lieut. Gen. Lord Cathcart, commanding the army, reſpecting the co-operation of the fleet, I went on ſhore to Head-quarters for that purpoſe. I learnt that the right wing of the army is advanced near to the town, on the South-weſt, and are preparing mortar-batteries to commence the bombardment of it. The enemy, being obliged to withdraw their outpoſts in that quarter, have ſet fire to the ſuburbs, to prevent them from affording cover to our troops. The veſſels which were in action yeſterday, are getting their damages repaired. No attack has been made this day by the enemy's flotilla againſt our advanced ſquadron.—*Aug.* 25. Yeſterday and this day the damage which ſeveral of the gun-brigs received in the action of the 23d, have been repaired, and the veſſels are again ready for ſervice.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 12.—Extract of Letters from Vice Adm. Ruſſell, Commander in Chief in the North Sea, to the Hon. W. Welleſley Pole, dated Majeſtic, off Heligoland.—I arrived at this Iſland, and anchored cloſe to the town, on the 4th inſt. at half paſt two *p. m.* but did not, as I expected, find the Exploſion, the Wanderer, or the Exertion, with which their Lordſhips had intended to reinforce me. Having found that Lord Falkland had, with his uſual zeal and promptneſs, ſummoned the garriſon on the 30th ult. and that his propoſals were rejected by the Governor, I was making my arrangements to ſtorm him with the marines and ſeamen of the ſquadron, if he did not inſtantly ſurrender, for at this time the value of the Iſland to us is immenſe.—At ſix *p. m.* however, he ſent out a flag of truce, deſiring that an Officer might be ſent in the morning to treat on Articles of Capitulation; and I accordingly, at day-light yeſterday, diſpatched Viſc. Falkland and Lieut. D'Auvergne (Firſt of this ſhip) on that ſervice. At two the Deputation returned with the Articles of Capitulation, which I immediately ratified. With a ſmall expence this iſland may be made a little Gibraltar, and a ſafe haven for ſmall craft, even in the winter; it is a key to the rivers Ems, Weſer, Jade, Elbe, and Eyder, the only aſylum at preſent for our cruiſers in theſe ſeas. I have appointed Lieut. D'Auvergne as acting Governor, until their Lordſhips' pleaſure is known; and I beg leave to add, that, from his perfect knowledge of both ſervices, his zeal and loyalty, and a high ſenſe of honour, I know no ſeaman more competent to the truſt.

This morning, the Exploſion, Wanderer, and Exertion, hove in ſight, round the North end of the Iſland.

T. Macnamara Ruſſell.

London Gaz. Extraordinary, *Sept.* 13.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 12. Lieut. Col. Bourke, Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General to his Majeſty's troops ſerving in South America, arrived this morning from the Rio de la Plata, with the following diſpatch from Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, addreſſed to Right Hon. W. Windham:

Buenos Ayres, July 10.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Majeſty, that upon being joined at Monte Video, on June 15th, by the corps under Brig.-gen. Craufurd, not one moment was loſt by Adm. Murray and myſelf in making every neceſſary arrangement for the attack of Buenos Ayres. After many delays, occaſioned by foul winds, a landing was effected, without oppoſition, on the 28th, at the Enfinada de Barragon, a ſmall bay about 30 miles to the eaſtward of the town. The corps employed on this expedition were three brigades of light artillery, under Capt. Fraſer; the 5th, 38th, and 87th regiments of foot, under Brig.-gen. Sir S. Achmuty; the 17th Light Dragoons, 36th and 88th regiments, under Brig.-gen. Hon. W. Lumley; eight companies of the 95th reg. and nine light infantry companies, under Brig.-gen. Craufurd; four troops of the 6th Dragoon Guards, the 9th Light Dragoons, 40th and 45th regiments

regiments of foot, under Col. Hon. T. Mahon; all the Dragoons being diſmounted, except four troops of the 17th, under Lieut.-col. Lloyd. After ſome fatiguing marches through a country much interſected by ſwamps and deep muddy rivulets, the army reached Reduction, a village about nine miles diſtant from the bridge over the Rio Chuelo; on the oppoſite bank of which the enemy had conſtructed batteries, and eſtabliſhed a formidable line of defence. I reſolved, therefore, to turn this poſition, by marching in two columns from my left, and croſſing the river higher up, where it was repreſented fordable, to unite my force in the ſuburbs of Buenos Ayres. I ſent directions at the ſame time to Col. Mahon, who was bringing up the greater part of the artillery under the protection of the 17th Light Dragoons and 40th regiment, to wait for further orders at Reduction. Major-gen. Leveſon Gower having the command of the right column, croſſed the river at a paſs called the Paſſo Chico, and falling in with a corps of the enemy, gallantly attacked and defeated it; for the particulars of which action I beg to refer you to the annexed report. Owing to the ignorance of my guide, it was not until the next day that I joined with the main body of the army, when I formed my line, by placing Sir S. Achmuty's brigade upon the left, extending it towards the Convent of the Recoleta, from which it was diſtant two miles: the 36th and 88th Regiments being on its right; Brig.-gen. Craufurd's brigade occupying the central and principal avenues of the town, being diſtant about three miles from the Great Square and Fort; and the 6th Dragoon Guards, 9th Light Dragoons, and 45th Regiments, being upon his right, and extending towards the Reſidencia. The town was thus nearly inveſted; and this diſpoſition of the army, and the circumſtances of the town and ſuburbs being divided into ſquares of 140 yards each ſide, together with the knowledge that the enemy meant to occupy the flat roofs of the houſes, gave riſe to the following plan of attack. Sir S. Achmuty was directed to detach the 38th Regiment to poſſeſs itſelf of the Plaza de Toros, and the adjacent ſtrong ground, and there take poſt; the 87th, 5th, 36th, and 88th Regiments, were each divided into wings; and each wing ordered to penetrate into the ſtreet directly in its front. The light battalion divided into wings, and each, followed by a wing of the 95th Regiment, and a 3-pounder, was ordered to proceed down the two ſtreets on the right of the central one, and the 45th Regiment down the two adjoining; and, after clearing the ſtreets of the enemy, this latter regiment was to take poſt at the Reſidencia. Two 6-pounders were ordered along the central ſtreet, covered by the Carabineers and three troops of the 9th Light Dragoons, the remainder of which was poſted as a reſerve in the centre. Each diviſion was ordered to proceed along the ſtreet directly in its front, till it arrived at the laſt ſquare of houſes next the River Plata; of which it was to poſſeſs itſelf, forming on the flat roofs, and there wait for further orders. The 95th Regiment was to occupy two of the moſt commanding ſituations, from which it could annoy the enemy. Two corporals, with tools, were ordered to march at the head of each column, for the purpoſe of breaking open the doors. The whole were unloaded; and no firing was to be permitted until the columns had reached their final points and formed: a cannonade in the central ſtreets was the ſignal for the whole to come forward. In conformity to this arrangement, at half-paſt ſix o'clock of the 5th inſt. the 38th Regiment moving towards its left, and the 87th ſtraight to its front, approached the ſtrong poſt of the Retiro and Plaza de Toros, and after a moſt vigorous and ſpirited attack, in which theſe regiments ſuffered much from grape-ſhot and muſketry, their gallant Commander, Sir S. Achmuty, poſſeſſed himſelf of the poſt, taking 32 pieces of cannon, an immenſe quantity of ammunition, and 600 priſoners. The 5th Regiment meeting with but little oppoſition, proceeded to the river, and took poſſeſſion of the church and convent of St. Catalina. The 36th and 88th Regiments, under Brig.-gen. Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were ſoon oppoſed by a heavy and continued fire of muſketry from the tops and windows of the houſes; the doors of which were barricadoed in ſo ſtrong a manner, as to render them almoſt impoſſible to force. The ſtreets were interſected by deep ditches, in the inſide of which were planted cannon, pouring ſhowers of grape on the advancing columns. In defiance, however, of this oppoſition, the 36th Regiment, headed by the gallant General, reached its final deſtination; but the 88th, being nearer to the fort and principal defences of the enemy, was ſo weakened by his fire, as to be totally overpowered and taken. The flank of the 36th being thus expoſed, this regiment, together with the 5th, retired upon Sir S. Achmuty's poſt at the Plaza de Toros; not, however, before Lieut.-col. Burne, and the grenadier company of the 36th Regiment, had an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, by charging about 800 of the enemy, and taking and ſpiking two guns. The two ſix-

six-pounders moving up the central streets, meeting with a very superior fire, the four troops of the Carabineers, led on by Lieut.-col. Kingston, advanced to take the battery opposed to them; but this gallant officer being unfortunately wounded, as well as Capt. Burrell, next in command, and the fire both from the battery and houses proving very destructive, they retreated to a short distance, but continued to occupy a position in front of the enemy's principal defences, and considerably in advance of that which they had taken in the morning. The left division of Brig.-gen. Craufurd's brigade, under Lieut.-col. Pack, passed on nearly to the river, and, turning to the left, approached the Great Square, with the intention of possessing itself of the Jesuits' College, a situation which commanded the enemy's principal line of defence: but, from the very destructive nature of his fire, this was found impracticable; and, after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division, throwing itself into a house which was afterwards not found tenable, was shortly obliged to surrender, whilst the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, Lieut.-col. Pack, its commander, being wounded, retired upon the right division commanded by Brig.-gen. Craufurd himself. This division having passed quite through to the river Plata, turned also to the left to approach the Great Square and Fort, from the North-east bastion of which it was distant about 400 yards, when Brig.-gen. Craufurd, learning the fate of his left division, thought it most advisable to take possession of the convent of St. Domingo, near which he then was, intending to proceed onwards to the Franciscan church, which lay still nearer the fort, if the attack or success of any other of our columns should free him in some measure from the host of enemies which surrounded him. The 45th Regiment being farther from the enemy's centre, had gained the Residencia without much opposition; and Lieut.-col. Guard having it in possession of his battalion companies, moved down with the grenadier company towards the centre of the town, and joined Brig.-gen. Craufurd. The enemy, who now surrounded the convent on all sides, attempting to take a 3-pounder which lay in the street, the Lieutenant-colonel, with his company, and a few light infantry under Major Trotter, charged them with great spirit. In an instant, the greater part of his company, and Major Trotter (an officer of great merit), were killed, but the gun was saved. The Brig.-general was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the convent, from which the riflemen kept up a well-directed fire upon such of the enemy as approached the post; but the quantity of round-shot, grape, and musketry, to which they were exposed, at last obliged them to quit the top of the building; and the enemy, to the number of 6000, bringing up cannon to force the wooden gates which fronted the fort, the Brig.-general, having no communication with any other columns, and judging, from the cessation of firing, that those next him had not been successful, surrendered at four *p. m.* The result of this day's action had left me in possession of the Plaza de Toros, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the Residencia, another strong post on his left, whilst I occupied an advanced position opposite his centre; but those advantages had cost about 2500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The nature of the fire to which the troops were exposed was violent in the extreme. Grape-shot at the corners of all the streets; musketry, hand-grenades, bricks and stones, from the tops of all the houses; every householder, with his negroes, defended his dwelling, each of which was in itself a fortress; and it is not, perhaps, too much to say, that the whole male population of Buenos Ayres was employed in its defence. This was the station of the army on the morning of the 6th instant, when Gen. Liniers addressed a letter to me, offering to give up all his prisoners taken in the late affair, together with the 71st Regiment, and others, taken with Brig.-gen. Beresford, if I desisted from any farther attack on the town, and withdrew his Majesty's forces from the river Plata; intimating, at the same time, from the exasperated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners, if I persisted in offensive measures. Influenced by this consideration (which I knew, from better authority, to be founded in fact), and reflecting of how little advantage would be the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, I resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of the troops had obtained, and acceded to the annexed Treaty, which I trust will meet the approbation of his Majesty. I have nothing farther to add, except to mention, in terms of the highest praise, the conduct of Rear-adm. Murray, whose cordial co-operation has never been wanting, whenever the army could be benefited by his exertions. Capt. Rowley, of the Royal Navy, commanding the seamen on shore; Capt. Bayntun, of H. M. S. Africa, who superintended the disembarkation; and Capt. Thompson, of the Fly, who had the direction of the gun-boats, and had previously rendered me much service by reconnoitring the river, are all entitled to my best thanks. As his character

already

dready ſtands ſo high, it is almoſt unneceſſary to ſtate, that from my ſecond in command, Major-gen. Leveſon Gower, I have experienced every zealous and uſeful aſſiſtance. My thanks are likewiſe due to Brigadier-generals Sir S. Achmuty and Lumley, and to Col. Mahon and Brig.-gen. Craufurd, commanding brigades. I cannot ſufficiently bring to notice the uncommon exertions of Capt. Frafer, commanding the Royal Artillery, the fertility of whoſe mind, zeal, and animation, in all caſes, left difficulties behind. Capt. Squires, of the Royal Engineers, is alſo entitled to my beſt thanks; nor ſhould I omit the gallant conduct of Major Nicholls, of the 45th Regiment, who, on the morning of the 6th inſt. being preſſed by the enemy near the Reſidencia, charged them with great ſpirit, and took two howitzers, and many priſoners. Lieut.-col. Bradford, Deputy-Adjutant-General, has likewiſe a great claim to my approbation as a gallant and promiſing officer. The officers of my perſonal Staff, Lieut.-col. Torrens, military Secretary, and Captains Brown, Foſter, Douglas, and Whittingham, aides-de-camp, muſt alſo be mentioned by me in terms of juſt regard: the knowledge which the latter poſſeſſes of the Spaniſh language has been eminently uſeful to me. This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Lieut.-col. Bourke, Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General, who has afforded me that aſſiſtance which might be looked for from an officer of his military talents and attachment to the ſervice; to whom I beg to refer you for any further particulars reſpecting the military operations in this part of the world.

J. Whitelocke, Lieut.-gen.

Total of killed, wounded, and miſſing, from June 28 to July 4, inclusive.

1 Serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 2 Serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded

Officers ſeverely wounded: 87th Reg. Lieut. Crowe; 88th Reg. Lieut. Thomſon; 95th Reg. Capt. Elder, Lieuts. Noble and Coane.

Recapitulation of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, on the attack of Buenos Ayres, July 5.

Killed: 1 Major, 6 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 3 Staff, 18 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 279 rank and file—316.

Wounded: 3 Lieutenant-colonels, 5 Majors, 16 Captains, 38 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 2 Staff, 1 Volunteer, 48 Serjeants, 11 Drummers, 558 rank and file—674.

Miſſing: 2 Staff, 1 Quarter-Maſter, 4 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 196 rank and file—208.

Total: 316 killed, 674 wounded, 208 miſſing—1198.

Officers killed: Light Batt. Major Trotter and Lieut. Hamilton, of the 87th.—6th Dragoons, Capt. Burrell.—9th Light Dragoons, Vet. Surgeon Landers.—36th Reg. Capts. Williamſon and Johnſon.—38th Reg. Lieut. Fallon.—87th Reg. Captains Conſidine and Johnſon, Lieut. Barry, Quarter-maſter Buchanan.—88th Reg. Lieut. Hall, Enſign M'Gregor, Aſſiſtant-ſurgeon Fergunſon.—95th Reg. Capt. Jenkinſon.

Officers wounded: Lieut. Squarrey, R. Navy, ſlightly; Lieut. Maconochie, R. Artillery, ditto; Lieut.-col. Kingſton, 6th Dragoons, ſeverely; Lieut. Cowdall, 9th L. Dragoons, ſlightly.—Light Battalion, Lieut.-col. Pack, 71ſt Reg. ſlightly; Lieut.-col. Cadogan, 18th Reg. ditto; Lieut. Smith, 40th Reg. ſeverely; Capt. Greenwell, 45th Reg. ditto; Lieut. Cox, 87th Reg. ſlightly; Lieut. Nickle, 88th Reg. ditto; Lieut. Bury, ditto, ſlightly; Capt. Brookman, 71ſt Reg. dangerouſly; Lieut. Adamſon, ditto, ſeverely.—5th Reg. Hon. Major King, ſlightly.—36th Reg. Capt. Swain, ſeverely; Captain Vernon, ſlightly; Capt. Wingfield, ſeverely; Lieut. Cotton, ditto; Lieut. Challoner, ſlightly; Lieut. White, ſeverely; Lieut. Whittel, ditto.—38th Reg. Enſign Wiltſhire, ſeverely; Volunteer Henry de Waal, ditto.—45th Reg. Capt. Payne, ſeverely; Lieut. Moore, ditto.—47th Reg. Lieut. Rutledge, ſeverely; 87th Reg. Major Miller, ſeverely; Capt. Roſe, dangerouſly; Capt. Blake, ſlightly; Captain Des Barres, ditto; Captain Gordon, ſeverely; Lieut. Love, ſlightly; Lieut. Hill, ditto; Lieut. O'Brien, ſeverely; Lieut. Budd, ſlightly; Lieut. Fitzgerald; Aſſiſtant ſurgeon Buxton, dangerouſly.—88th Reg. Major Iremonger, ſlightly; Capt. M'Pherſon, ditto; Capt. Chiſholm, ditto; Captain Dunn, ditto; Capt. Thompſon, ditto; Lieut. Adair, ſeverely; Lieut. Graydon, ditto; Lieut. Whittle, ditto; Lieut. Buller, ditto; Lieut. Mackie, ſlightly; Lieut. Gregg, ditto; Adj. Robertſon, ditto.—95th Reg. Major M'Leod, ſlightly; Major Travers, Capt. O'Hara, ſeverely; Lieut. Cardoux, ditto; Lieut. M'Leod, ditto; Lieut. Scott, ditto; Lieut. Turner, ditto; Lieut. M'Cullock, ſlightly.

Officers miſſing: 36th Reg. Surgeon Boyce, Aſſiſtant-ſurgeon Read.

The Light Company of the 71ſt Regiment, attached to the Light Battalion, ſuffered ſeverely; but no correct return of their loſs has been received. The priſoners have all been exchanged.

Subſtance of the Treaty between the General in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty and of his Catholic Majeſty.

There ſhall be a ceſſation of hoſtilities on both ſides of the river Plata.—The troops of His Britannic Majeſty ſhall retain,

tain, for two months, the fortreſs and place of Monte Video.—There ſhall be a mutual reſtitution of priſoners, including not only thoſe which have been taken ſince the arrival of the troops under Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke, but alſo all thoſe Britiſh ſubjects captured in South America ſince the commencement of the war.—Ten days are given for the re-embarkation of the Britiſh troops to paſs to the North ſide of the River La Plata, with the arms which may actually be in their power, ſtores, and equipage; and during this time proviſions may be ſold to them.—The delivery of Monte Video, at the end of the two months, will be made in the terms it was found, and with the artillery it had when it was taken.

Canal of Miſerala, July 3.

Sir, I have the honour to report to you, that the advanced corps under my command, conſiſting of three companies of the 95th light battalion, 36th, and 88th regiments, with two 3 and two 6-pounders, advanced from the poſition I had taken up in front of the village of the Reduction, and after making a conſiderable detour, from the badneſs of the roads, I croſſed the Chuelo at the Chico Paſs; from thence I continued my route, through very ſtrongly incloſed, and difficult ground, till the head of the column arrived at the junction of two roads, about 500 yards from the Canal of Miſerala. At the ſame moment that we diſcovered the enemy, they commenced a heavy, though, after the firſt round, not well-directed, fire of ſhot and ſhells, my artillery having been left in the rear, under the protection of three companies of Brig.-gen. Lumley's brigade, owing to the inability of the horſes to bring it up at the ſame rate at which the infantry marched. I directed an immediate attack to be made on their left flank with the bayonet, which was executed by Brig.-gen. Craufurd, in the moſt perfect manner, with his brigade; and he was ſo well ſeconded by the gallantry of Lieut.-col. Pack, and Major Travers, the officers and men of the 95th, and light battalion, that in five minutes the enemy's force, though ſtrongly poſted behind hedges and embankments, gave way, leaving about 60 killed and 70 priſoners, with all their artillery, conſiſting of nine guns, one howitzer, three tumbrils, with limbers complete. I beg to ſtate, that the conduct of every officer and ſoldier engaged was admirable; and that I am alſo under great obligations to Brig.-gen. Lumley for his exertions to take a ſhare in the action, but which alone the very exhauſted ſtate of his regiments, from the ſeverity of the march, prevented. Immediately after I formed, I found that he had taken a good poſition on the right of the light brigade, to ſupport it in caſe of re-attack. I am happy to add, our loſs has been but trifling, not exceeding 14 rank and file killed, 3 officers, and 25 rank and file, wounded. The exact returns I have not been able to obtain. J. Leveson Gower, Maj.-Gen.

Lieut.-col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

[Then follows an abſtract of ordnance ſtores captured from the enemy in the ſuburbs and city of Buenos Ayres, on the 2d and 5th of July.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 12. The following diſpatches have been received from Rear-adm. Murray, addreſſed to William Marſden, eſq.

Nereide, off Barragon, June 30.

Sir, Rear-adm. Stirling had made every neceſſary arrangement for the intended expedition before my arrival: it being neceſſary, on account of the ſhoals in the river, that the line of battle ſhips ſhould remain at anchor off Monte Video, as well as for the protection of that place, I directed Adm. Stirling to remain with them. On the 17th the ſecond diviſion of troops, conſiſting of all thoſe who had come out with Gen. Craufurd, being ready to proceed to Colonia, where Gen. Whitelocke wiſhed the whole to be aſſembled, Capt. Prevoſt, in the Saracen, taking with him the Encounter gun-brig and Paz ſchooner, ſailed with the tranſports. On the 18th, 213 marines were landed at Monte Video, by requeſt of the General, to ſtrengthen the garriſon. I likewiſe ordered 440 ſeamen to be ready to land, under the command of Captains Rowley, Prevoſt, and Joyce, with a proportion of officers, to aſſiſt in working the artillery, to go up in the frigates, and Capt. Bayntun to proceed up the North Channel to Colonia, in the Haughty gun-brig, with ſix gun-boats (Spaniſh prizes captured at Monte Video); the Meduſa, Nereide, and Thiſbe, to receive the ſeamen intended to land, and three boats from each of the line of battle ſhips. On the 21ſt, the wind moderating, I ſhifted my flag to the Nereide, and Gen. Whitelocke accompanied me; and having directed Capt. Bouverie, in the Meduſa, and Captain Shepheard, in the Thiſbe, to proceed with the Rolla and Olympia, and the laſt diviſion of the troops, at noon weighed, and ſtood to the Southward, where we anchored in three fathom water. On the 24th, we anchored between Enſinada de Barragon and the Northern ſhore, the winds and weather having prevented our getting to the Weſtward of the Oitez Bank before. The General and myſelf finding time would be loſt by going with this diviſion to Colonia, ſent for the troops to join us this anchorage. Gen. Gower went for them, with orders from Gen. Whitelocke

to

to evacuate Colonia, if he thought it necessary: Colonia was accordingly evacuated. On the 27th, the troops from Colonia joined with the Fly, Pheasant, Haughty, and the gun-boats. I ordered the Paz up the river, with directions to the Staunch and Protector gun-brigs to join me. The transports having the troops and artillery on-board, being in three divisions, I directed Capt. Thompson, in the Fly, who had made himself acquainted with the river, and particularly the place intended for landing, which was near Barragon (about 20 miles Eastward of Buenos Ayres), to lead the first division, having with him the Dolores schooner, and four gun-boats; Captain Palmer, in the Pheasant, to lead the second division, with the Haughty, and two gun-boats; and Capt. Prevoft, in the Saracen, to bring up the rear of the third division; Captains Bayntun and Corbet to superintend the landing of the troops. At day-light on the 28th, the wind being favourable, I made the signal to the Fly to weigh with the first division, and immediately after a general signal to weigh, having ordered the Rolla to be placed on the West end of the bank, as a guide to the ships to join. I shifted my flag to the Flying Fish, and Gen. Whitelocke went in with me. As soon as the first division of transports anchored, I made the signal to get into the boats, and immediately afterwards to put off. Soon after nine *a. m.* the first boats, with Brig.-gen. Craufurd's division, landed about a mile to Westward of the fort, from which the enemy had some time before withdrawn their guns. A creek being found soon after the first boats landed, the whole were got on shore without opposition, or any accident, except that several of the transports were aground, but got off without damage. The conduct of the officers and men on this occasion induced me to give out the accompanying general order. Two hundred seamen, under Capts. Rowley and Joyce, were thought sufficient to land for the present; and I feel much indebted to those officers who had made themselves acquainted with the river, and piloted the squadron and transports. Lieut. Bartholomew, of the Diadem, who was strongly recommended by Adm. Stirling for his knowledge of the river, embarked with me; and I feel it my duty to state to their Lordships, that he was of infinite service; as were Lieut. Talbot, of the Encounter, Lieut. Acott, of the Rolla, and Lieut. Herrick, of the Raisonable, who undertook the pilotage. On the evening of the 28th, the Paz and Staunch joined. The Staunch had taken a sloop, and destroyed two others of a convoy going to the South shore for troops. I have directed Captain Thompson, in the Fly, towards Buenos Ayres, with the Staunch, Paz, and Dolores, to endeavour to keep up a communication with the army. G. MURRAY.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-adm. Murray, dated Nereide, off Buenos Ayres, July 8.

Sir, On the 30th, the Nereide, small craft, and transports, weighed, and anchored again to the Westward of Quelmes. The next morning I went in shore in the Flying Fish, to endeavour to communicate with the army, having directed some transports with provisions to go close in, in case the army should want supplies. Capt. Corbet, in his boat, discovered some of our troops, and sent Lieut. Blight, of the Nereide, on shore: he with difficulty got to them, being obliged to pass through a deep bog. On the 2d Lieut. Blight returned, and informed me he had seen Gen. Whitelocke the evening before; that the army had suffered most severely on their march, having very deep marshes to pass; and, having been obliged to leave their provisions behind them, were much in want of bread and spirits; which were immediately landed from the Encounter and transports. As I understood that Gen. Gower had advanced towards Buenos Ayres, I directed Capt. Thompson, in the Fly, with the gun-brigs, to get as near in as he could. The same day I received a letter from Col. Bourke, Quarter-Master-General, to say he was directed by Gen. Whitelocke to inform me that he had marched on, and meant to go to the Westward of Buenos Ayres, requesting I would send the ships, having heavy artillery, there, and likewise provisions. I immediately sent the gun-boats to join the Fly and gun-brigs, and directed Capt. Thompson to get as close in to the Westward as he could. The transports, with the guns, and those with provisions, as well as an Hospital ship, I likewise sent there; and am happy to say they were all in shore on the 4th, ready to meet the army. On the 5th a firing was observed in the town. I desired Capt. Thompson to make use of the gun-brigs and boats, when he could, without annoying our own people, who appeared to be both to the Eastward and Westward of the town. A communication was opened with the army in the morning. They had stormed and taken possession of four guns, near the citadel. Bread, spirits, and ammunition, were supplied from the ships. On the 6th, I directed the Encounter to endeavour to communicate with the army on the East side of the town, and supply them with what they might require. An hospital-ship was likewise sent that way. The Nereide was moored up as high as she could go, being in less than three fathoms,

thoms, but ſtill nine miles from the town. At one *p. m.* I received a letter from Capt. Thompſon, ſaying our affairs at the Weſt end of the town were in a moſt diſtreſſing ſtate, Brig.-gen. Craufurd and the whole of his brigade taken priſoners, and that a truce had been demanded and granted; at the ſame time requeſting more tranſports might be moved up, in caſe it ſhould be neceſſary to re-embark the troops. I immediately went up to the Staunch gun-brig, which was about a mile from the ſhore, and abreaſt of the poſt occupied by Sir S. Achmuty, and ordered the Meduſa, Thiſbe, and Saracen, which were left off Barragon, to come up as high as they could with ſafety. Capt. Thompſon, who was with the General, came off to me immediately, but was obliged to have a guard to protect him to the beach, although cloſe to the gun-brig; but it was dark. At eight *p. m.* I received a note from Gen. Whitelocke, informing me he had arrived there to ſee what more could be done by the gallantry and exertion of the army under his command, whoſe ſufferings in every way had ſeldom, under any circumſtances, been exceeded. Of one thing he was certain, that South America could never be Engliſh. The inveteracy of every claſs of inhabitants was beyond belief. He wiſhed to ſee me, as he had ſent Gen. Gower to Gen. Liniers, in conſequence of a letter he had received from the latter. I cannot help taking this opportunity of ſaying how very active Capt. Thompſon, of the Fly, has been, who placed the gun-boats, which were commanded by Lieut. Fraſer, of the Meduſa, and Lieut. Heron, of the Saracen. Early in the morning of the 7th, the Staunch telegraphed to ſay I was wanted on ſhore immediately: a flag of truce was ſtill flying at our head-quarters. On my going on ſhore, the General ſhewed me the propoſals made by the Spaniſh General Liniers; and obſerved, that he was of opinion, as well as were the other Generals, that it could anſwer no good purpoſe to perſiſt, and that one great object was attained, that of getting all the priſoners back that had been taken in South America this war; that the deſtroying the town could not benefit us; and that he ſaw no proſpect whatever of eſtabliſhing ourſelves in this country, as there was not a friend to the Engliſh in it; that the number of our priſoners the enemy had were in the power of an enraged mob; and that perſiſting on our part would make their ſituation truly diſtreſſing; the number of our killed and wounded, although not exactly aſcertained, was ſaid to be very great. Under theſe circumſtances, and being perſuaded that the people of this country did not wiſh to be under the Britiſh Government, I ſigned the preliminaries, truſting that what I have done will meet their Lordſhips' approbation. I have directed Capt. Prevoſt, of the Saracen, to be ready to proceed to England as ſoon as Gen. Whitelocke's diſpatches are ready, and to receive Sir S. Achmuty for a paſſage, with Col. Bourke, who carries the General's diſpatches. Lieut. Squarey, of the Polyphemus, who was with his men in the advance brigade, I took off yeſterday, wounded, but not badly.

GEORGE MURRAY.

Nereide, off Barragon, June 29.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander in Chief is happy in the opportunity afforded him of expreſſing his thanks to the Officers and ſeamen under his command, as well as to the maſters and ſeamen of the tranſports, for their great exertions in landing the army under the command of his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke, on the ſhore of Barragon yeſterday. He highly approves of the very judicious manner in which Capts. Prevoſt, Thompſon, and Falmer placed their reſpective ſhips, as well as the gun-brigs and other armed veſſels under their orders, for covering the landing. Much praiſe is due to the Lieutenants and Commanders of thoſe veſſels for getting ſo near the ſhore. He feels himſelf particularly obliged to Capts. Baynton and Corbet, who had orders to ſuperintend the landing, for their zeal and activity in getting the troops on ſhore, and for the regularity with which it was conducted. He is likewiſe thankful to Captain Irwin, Agent of Tranſports, and the Lieutenants under his direction, for the aſſiſtance they afforded on this occaſion. And although no oppoſition was made to the landing, he is convinced that it would have been conducted in the ſame regular manner, had the Enemy been there to oppoſe them. The Commander in Chief has likewiſe great pleaſure in aſſuring the Officers and ſeamen, that his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke expreſſed to him, in the higheſt terms, his ſatisfaction on this occaſion. GEORGE MURRAY.

Nereide, off Buenos Ayres, July 10.

Sir, I have ſeen Capts. Rowley and Joyce, who were landed with the ſeamen, and am happy to find two only are miſſing. The perſevering conduct of Capts. Rowley and Joyce, and the Officers and ſeamen under their command, merits the higheſt encomiums. They had to drag the cannon for miles through the ſwamps, and the men were almoſt always harneſſed to them. The General has, no doubt, expreſſed in his diſpatches his thanks to them. Capt. Prevoſt, who will have the honour of carrying the diſpatches, will

give

give their Lordships any farther information (I left the Saracen with some gunboats at Barragon after landing, left it might have been necessary, from bad roads, for the army to fall back); I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' protection as an active and very zealous officer. GEORGE MURRAY.

LONDON GAZ. EXTRAORDINARY, *Sept.* 16.

Downing-str. Sept. 16. The following dispatches have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, from Adm. Gambier and Lord Cathcart, the Commanders of his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in the Baltic Sea. [An introductory Letter from Adm. Gambier, dated on board the Prince of Wales, Sept. 7, and mentioning the attainment of the object of the Expedition, is succeeded by the following details from Lord Catchcart.]

Citadel of Copenhagen, Sept. 8,

My Lord, It has fallen to my lot to have the great satisfaction of forwarding to your Lordship the ratified Capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the surrender of the Danish fleet and arsenal in this port, which are placed at his Majesty's disposal. The object of securing this fleet having been attained, every other provision of a tendency to wound the feelings, or irritate the nation, has been avoided; and although the bombardment and cannonade have made considerable havock and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired into it till after it was summoned, with the offer of the most advantageous terms, nor a single shot after the first indication of a disposition to capitulate; on the contrary, the firing, which lasted three nights from his Majesty's batteries, was considerably abated on the 2d, and was only renewed on the 3d to its full vigour, on supposing, from the quantity of shells thrown from the place that there was a determination to hold out.—On the evening of the 5th September, a letter was sent by the Danish General to propose an armistice of 24 hours, for preparing an agreement, on which articles of capitulation might be founded. The armistice was declined, as tending to unnecessary delay, and the works were continued; but the firing was countermanded, and Lieut.-col. Murray was sent to explain that no proposal of capitulation could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet. This basis having been admitted by a subsequent letter, on the 6th, Major-gen. Sir A. Wellesley, whom I had sent for, for this purpose, from his command in the country, where he had distinguished himself in a manner so honourable to himself, and so advantageous to the public, was appointed, with Sir H. Popham and Lieut.-col. Murray, to prepare and sign articles of capitulation; and those officers having insisted on proceeding immediately to business, the Capitulation was drawn up in the night between the 6th and 7th. The ratification was changed in the course of the morning, and at four in the afternoon of the same day, Lieut.-gen. Burrard proceeded to take possession. The British Grenadiers present, with detachments from all the other corps of cavalry and infantry, under command of Col. Cameron (97th), with two brigades of artillery, marched into the citadel, while Major-gen. Spencer, having embarked his brigade at the Kalk Brandiere, landed in the dock yard, and took possession of each of the line of battle ships, and of all the arsenal; the Danish Guards withdrawing when those of his Majesty were ready to replace them, and proper officers attending to deliver stores as far as inventories could be made up.—The town being in a state of the greatest ferment and disorder, I most willingly acceded to the request that our troops should not be quartered in it, and that neither officers or soldiers should enter it for some days; and having the command of possession from the citadel whenever it might be necessary to use it, I had no objection to leaving the other gates in the hands of the troops of his Danish Majesty, together with the police of the place. We have consented to the re-establishment of the Post; but all arrivals and departures are to be at and from the citadel. This work is in good condition, very strong, and well stored with ordnance and ammunition. The amount of the garrison of the town is not easily ascertained. The regular troops were not numerous; but the number of the batteries which fired at the same time, together with the floating defences, prove that there must have been a very great number of militia and burghers, with other irregular forces; and their ordnance was well served. [In the high eulogium which his Lordship passes on his officers, he particularly mentions all the Generals, the Staff, Col. Darcy, chief engineer, and Lieut.-col. Smith, of the 82d. His Lordship then says]—"By the naval blockade, the force opposed to us has been limited to the resources of this and the adjacent islands, separated only by narrow ferries; and almost every wish of assistance has been anticipated, and every requisition of boats, guns, and stores, has been most amply and effectually provided for with the greatest dispatch, and the most perfect cordiality; and every possible attention has been paid, and every accommodation given, by every officer in that service, from Adm. Gambier downwards. A battalion of seamen and marines, with

three

three diviſions of carpenters, were landed on the 5th, under Capt. Watſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Inflexible; and had the effort been made, which would have been reſorted to in a few days, if the place had not capitulated, their ſervices in the paſſage of the ditch would have been diſtinguiſhed. I ſend this diſpatch by Lieut. Cathcart, who has become for ſome time my firſt aid-de-camp, who has ſeen every thing that has occurred here and at Stralſund, and will be able to give any farther details that may be required.

CATHCART."

Killed: 4 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, and 8 horſes.—Wounded: 6 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horſes.—Miſſing: 1 ſerjeant, 4 drummers, and 19 rank and file.

Officers killed: Lieut. Lyons, of the Royal Artilleiy; Enſign Robert Dixon, of the 82d Foot; Lieut. Rudoff, of the 1ſt Regiment Light Dragoons, King's German Legion; Enſign Jennings, of the 23d Foot, or Royal Welſh Fuzileers.

Officers wounded: Capt. Haſtings, of the 82d Foot; Lieut. Suter, of ditto; Capt. During, 1ſt Batt. King's German Legion; Lieut.-gen. Sir D. Baird, in the ſhoulder and hand, ſlightly; Enſ. Bilſon.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

I. When the Capitulation ſhall have been ſigned and ratified, the troops of his Britannic Majeſty are to be put in poſſeſſion of the Citadel.—II. A guard of his Britannic Majeſty's troops ſhall likewiſe be placed in the dock-yards.—III. The ſhips and veſſels of war of every deſcription, with all the naval ſtores belonging to his Daniſh Majeſty, ſhall be delivered into the charge of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's forces; and they are to be put in immediate poſſeſſion of the dock-yards, and all the buildings and ſtore-houſes belonging thereto.—IV. The ſtore-ſhips and tranſports in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty are to be allowed, if neceſſary, to come into the harbour, for the purpoſe of embarking ſuch ſtores and troops as they have brought into this iſland.—V. As ſoon as the ſhips ſhall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within ſix weeks from the date of this Capitulation, or ſooner if poſſible, the troops of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall deliver up the Citadel to the troops of his Daniſh Majeſty, in the ſtate in which it ſhall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic Majeſty's troops ſhall likewiſe, within the before-mentioned time, or ſooner if poſſible, be embarked from the iſland of Zealand.—VI. From the date of this Capitulation, hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe throughout the iſland of Zealand.—VII. No perſon whatſoever ſhall be moleſted; and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ſhips and veſſels of war, and the naval ſtores before-mentioned, belonging to his Daniſh Majeſty, ſhall be reſpected, and all Civil and Military Officers in the ſervice of his Daniſh Majeſty, ſhall continue in the full exerciſe of their authority throughout the iſland of Zealand; and every thing ſhall be done which can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.—VIII. All priſoners taken on both ſides ſhall be unconditionally reſtored, and thoſe officers who are priſoners on parole ſhall be releaſed from its effect.—IX. Any Engliſh property that may have been ſequeſtrated, in conſequence of the exiſting hoſtilities, ſhall be reſtored to the owners.—This Capitulation ſhall be ratified by the reſpective Commanders in Chief, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged before twelve o'clock at noon this day.—Done at Copenhagen, Sept. 7, 1807.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.—HOME POPHAM.
—GEORGE MURRAY.

(Ratifié par moi.) PEYMANN.

[The Letter of Adm. Gambier, tranſmitted by Capt. Collier, briefly deſcribes the bombardment of the City, and its effects, as already detailed in the Diſpatch of Lord Cathcart; after which the Admiral proceeds as follows:]

I am happy on this occaſion to expreſs the warm ſenſe I entertain of the cordial co-operation of the army, by whoſe exertions, with the favourable concurrence of circumſtances, under Divine Providence, ever ſince we left England, our ultimate ſucceſs has been more immediately obtained. I muſt alſo convey to their Lordſhips, in terms of the higheſt approbation and praiſe, the conſpicuous zeal and earneſt endeavours of every officer and man under my command for the accompliſhment of this ſervice; and although the operations of the fleet have not been of a nature to afford me a general and brilliant occaſion for adding freſh teſtimony to the numerous records of the bravery of Britiſh ſeamen and marines, yet the gallantry and energy diſplayed by the advanced ſquadron of ſloops, bombs, gun-brigs, &c. which were employed, under the command of Capt. Puget, to cover the operation of the left wing of the army from the Daniſh flotilla, ought not to be paſſed over in ſilence. I have beheld with admiration the ſteady courage and arduous exertion with which, on one occaſion in particular, they ſuſtained for more than four hours a heavy and inceſſant cannonade with the Daniſh batteries, block ſhips, praams, and gun-boats, in a ſituation where, from the ſhoalneſs of the water,

water, it was impossible to bring any of the large ships to their support. I feel it my duty to make a particular acknowledgment of the aid I have derived from Sir H. Popham, Captain of the Fleet, whose prompt resources, and complete knowledge of his profession, especially of that branch which is connected with the operations of an army, qualify him, in a particular manner, for the arduous and various duties with which he has been charged. I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain Collier, whom I have charged with this dispatch, for any farther particulars they may desire to know.

I am, &c. J. GAMBIER.

Killed and Wounded on-board the Advanced Squadron, on Aug. 28.

Cruizer, Lieut. Woodford killed.—Fearless, 2 seamen killed; Lieut. Williams (slightly), 1 seaman, and 4 marines, wounded.—Indignant, 1 seaman killed; 1 seaman wounded.—Urgent, 1 seaman and 1 marine wounded.—Valiant's Launch, 3 seamen wounded.—Africaine's Boat, 1 seaman wounded.—Total, 4 killed, 18 wounded.

Killed and Wounded by the explosion of the Charles armed transport, attached to the Advanced Squadron.

Valiant, 2 seamen killed; Lieut. N. Rowe, Mr. P. Tomlinson, Master's Mate (since dead of his wounds), and 12 seamen, wounded.—Transport, Mr. J. Moyse, Master, and 7 seamen, killed; 7 seamen wounded. J. GAMBIER.

List of Danish Ships delivered up to his Majesty's Forces, Sept. 7.

Christian VII. 96 guns; Neptune, 84; Waldemaar, 84; Princess Sophia Frederica, 74; Justice, 74; Heir Apparent Frederick, 74; Crown Prince Frederick, 74; Fuen, 74; Oden, 74; Three Crowns, 74; Skiold, 74; Crown Princess Maria, 74; Danemark, 74; Norway, 74; Princess Carolina, 74; Detmarsken, 64; Conqueror, 64; Mars, 64.—Frigates: Pearl, 44; Housewife, 44; Liberty, 44; Iris, 44; Rota, 44; Venus, 44; Nyade, 36; Triton, 36; Frederigstein, 28; Little Belt, 24; St. Thomas, 22; Fyllu, 21; Elbe, 20; Eyderen, 20; Gluckstad, 20.—Brigs: Sarne, 18; Glommen, 18; Ned Elven, 18; Mercure, 18; Courier, 14; Flying Fish.—Gun-boats: Eleven with two guns in the bow; 14 with one gun in the bow, and one in the stern. J. GAMBIER.

SUPPLEMENTARY GAZETTE.

[The contents of the Dispatches relative to the operations of the army unconnected with the siege, were detailed in a Supplementary Gazette, published on the 17th. In this Gazette, the progress of the siege is detailed in the Journal of the Army, which is continued from the 21st ult. to the evening of the 1st inst. From the 18th of August, the day on which the besieging army broke ground, the operations were continued with uninterrupted activity, notwithstanding frequent efforts on the part of the enemy, to the 24th. On that day, in consequence of the general success of the operations, the works which had been previously constructed were abandoned, and a position taken nearer to the town. It is only from this period that the siege can be said to have really commenced; and within seven days after, all the preparations for the attack were completed; and on the afternoon of the 1st the place was summoned, and the offers renewed, which, at different times, had been previously made to the Prince Royal and the Governor of Copenhagen, but without effect. In the summons it is stated, that, if the offers were not accepted, the city, in case of success, would be treated as a conquered place, and the captured property, both public and private, belong to the captors. It does not seem as if there was any intention of carrying this menace into effect; for Copenhagen, it is evident, has been treated with a degree of forbearance, of which there are few instances in modern warfare; and the third article of the Capitulation, at the same time that it provides for the preservation of private property, does not declare the ships of war to be captures: it only says, that they shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by the Commanders of the British forces, leaving it consequently to his Majesty's option to restore them; an act of generosity to be regulated by the future conduct of Denmark. The answer to the summons, which was in the negative, having been received late on the evening of the 1st, the reply could not be sent till the following day, when the bombardment both from the land-batteries and bombs commenced, and was continued, with more or less vigour, until the evening of the 5th, when an overture for capitulating was made by the garrison. A negotiation commenced, and was concluded on the following night to the effect already stated. On the 27th, a flag of truce was sent out with a proposal for an armistice of 36 hours, for the purpose of removing the sick from an hospital, situate outside the town; but the period being deemed too long, it was rejected, and a suspension of hostilities for *four* hours proposed in place of it. This delay, not being sufficient for the purposes of Gen. Peymann, and for which it is probable the reason stated was only a cover, was rejected by him in his turn. Consider-

able

able advantages were in the mean time obtained by Sir A. Wellesley, over a Daniſh force of regulars and infantry. They are detailed in the following letter from Sir Arthur Wellesley to Lord Cathcart:]

Kioge, Aug. 29.

My Lord, According to the intention which I announced to your Lordſhip on the evening of the 27th, I moved to Roeskild Kroe, and placed Colonel Reden at Vallenſbrek; and Gen. Linſengen marched yeſterday morning to Roſkild; by theſe different movements his force became the right inſtead of the left. Having had reaſon to believe that the enemy ſtill remained at Kioge, I determined to attack him this day. I ſettled with Gen. Linſengen, that he ſhould croſs the Kioge rivulet at Lille Sellyas, and turn the enemy's left flank, while I ſhould move along the ſea road towards Kioge and attack him in front. Both diviſions broke up this morning, and marched according to the plan concerted. Upon my approach to Kioge, I found the enemy in force on the North-ſide of the town and rivulet, and they commenced a cannonade upon the patroles of huſſars in my front; they had three or four regular battalions formed into one line, with cavalry on both flanks, and apparently a large body beyond the town and rivulet. At the time agreed upon with Gen. Linſengen, I formed my infantry in one line, with the left to the ſea, having the two ſquadrons of huſſars upon the right. There had been ſome appearance of a movement by the enemy to their left; and as I had not had any communication with Gen. Linſengen, and was not certain that he had paſſed the rivulet, I therefore thought it proper to make the attack in an echellon of battalions from the left; the whole covered by the 1ſt battalion of the 95th regiment, and by the fire of our artillery. It fell to the lot of the 92d reg. to lead this attack, and they performed their part in the moſt exemplary manner, and were equally well ſupported by the 52d and 43d. The enemy ſoon retired to an entrenchment which they had formed in front of a camp on the North ſide of Kioge, and they made a diſpoſition of their cavalry upon the ſands to charge the 92d in flank, while they ſhould attack this entrenchment. This diſpoſition obliged me to move Col. Reden's huſſars from the right to the left flank, and to throw the 43d into a ſecond line; and then the 92d carried the entrenchment, and forced the enemy to retreat into the town in diſorder. They were followed immediately in the moſt gallant ſtyle by Col. Reden and his huſſars, and by the 1ſt battalion of the 95th regiment and afterwards by the whole of the infantry of my corps. Upon croſſing the rivulet, we found Gen. Linſengen's corps upon our right flank, and the whole joined in purſuit of the enemy. Major-gen. Ozhoken, the ſecond in command, who had joined the army with four battalions laſt night from the Southern Iſland, attempted to ſtand in the village of Herſolge, but he was attacked briſkly by the huſſars, with detachments of which were Capt. Blaquiere and Capt. Cotton, of the Staff, and by a ſmall detachment of the 1ſt of the 95th; and he was compelled to ſurrender with Count Wedel Jarſburg, ſeveral other officers, and 400 men. The loſs of the enemy has been very great; many have fallen, and there are nearly 60 officers, and 1100 men priſoners. In their flight they have thrown away their arms and cloathing, and many ſtands of the former have fallen into our hands. I believe that we have taken ten pieces of cannon; but I have not yet received all the reports from the detachments employed in the purſuit of the enemy. I have not ſeen Gen. Linſengen, as he is ſtill out with his huſſars, but I underſtand that the enemy had deſtroyed the bridges at Little Salbye, which was the cauſe of the delay of his operations upon their flank. I cannot cloſe this letter without expreſſing to your Lordſhip my ſenſe of the good conduct of the troops; all conducted themſelves with the utmoſt ſteadineſs; but I cannot avoid to mention particularly the 92d regiment, under the command of Lieut.-col. Napier; the 1ſt battalion 95th regiment, under the command of Lieut.-col. Beckwith; the Britiſh Artillery, under the command of Capt. Newhouſe; the Hanoverian huſſars, under Col. Reden; and the Hanoverian Light Artillery, under Capt. Sympter, as corps that had particular opportunities of diſtinguiſhing themſelves; I am alſo much obliged to Gen. Linſengen and to Brig.-gen. Stewart, for the aſſiſtance I received from them in the formation and execution of the plan by which the enemy have been defeated. The officers of the Staff have alſo rendered me much aſſiſtance; and I muſt particularly mention Capt. Blaquiere and Capt. Campbell. I have the honour to be, &c. ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

Lieut.gen. Lord Cathcart, K. T. &c.

P. S. We have taken a large ſtore of powder and other military ſtores in this town, which I propoſe to deſtroy, if I ſhould not be able to prevail upon the Captain of one of his Majeſty's ſhips to take charge of them.

[The remainder of the Supplementary Gazette conſiſts of the letter of Major-gen. Linſengen, in which he beſtows the higheſt praiſe on the different regiments under his command, who had to paſs through a country much interſected with high banks and ditches, to join Sir A. Wellesley;

ley; they had several skirmishes with the Danes, before the junction, in which the latter were always defeated.—There are also the letters which form the Correspondence between Lord Cathcart and Gen. Peymaun, previous to the Capitulation, and the substance of which we have just stated.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 19. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Yeo, of the Confiance sloop, dated off La Guardia, Aug. 16; stating, that the boats under the command of Mr. William-Hoveden Walker, 1st Lieutenant, cut out, in a most gallant manner, a Spanish lugger privateer, the El Reitrada, of Guardia, mounting one 12 and two 4-pounders, with 30 men, one of which was killed, several wounded, and the rest jumped overboard. It was accomplished without any loss on our side.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On the 24th ult. Buonaparte, being seated on his throne, received a Deputation from the Legislative Body, and another from the Tribunate. M. Fontanes, the President of the former Assembly, delivered an Address; in which Buonaparte is styled "not so much the Conqueror, as the Pacificator of Europe." It alludes to the interview on the Niemen, between him and the Emperor of Russia; "when (it says) two boats received two Emperors, and with them the future destiny of the world; and the two greatest Sovereigns on earth met each other upon a raft."

The Address of M. Fabre, President of the Tribunate, was to a similar effect. Both these Deputations were graciously received by the Emperor.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Cretet, having on the same day been introduced to the Legislative Body, presented a Report on the *State of the Empire*. In it Buonaparte assumes a higher tone. He affects nothing less than universal empire. "Paris, corresponding with its destination, must become the Metropolis of the world." The world is no longer to be divided between the Emperor of the North and Emperor of the West. As it has but one sun, so must it have but one Emperor; and accordingly, assuming that Russia and Turkey are now consolidated with, and become integral parts of, France, he boasts that "the arms of France have been carried to the farthest extremities of Europe, its influence extended beyond the Bosphorus, and into the centre of the Continent of Asia." France being thus described as the mistress of the world, of course her external relations vanish from the eye, and the Exposition is principally confined to her internal affairs. He desires "that in future there shall be no sects among the learned; that there shall no longer be *any political parties* in the State. He wishes that criticism should maintain respect for decency, in order to be useful; and that men, who are called to the sublime office of enlightening and improving the community, should *despise idle flattery*." There are also one or two other passages which attract notice by their falsehood. It charges England with having "precipitated Prussia into the late war, contrary to the judgment of the Ministers, and very possibly against the wishes of the King;" whereas it is notorious that Prussia, far from being under the influence of England at the time, was acting hostilely against her: and, as to the boast of 14 ships on the stocks at Antwerp, it has been recently ascertained, that there are only eight in that harbour, of which five are building.

To the Address of the Patriarch of Venice, Buonaparte replied in nearly the following words: "I approve of the sentiments which you express in the name of my people of Italy. I have experienced a particular joy, in the course of the late campaign, at the distinguished conduct of my Italian troops. For the first time for many ages, the Italians have appeared with honour on the grand theatre of the world. I hope that so happy a commencement will excite the emulation of the Nation; that even the women will dismiss from them those idle young men who languish round their toilettes, or at least that they will not receive them till they are covered with honourable scars. For the rest, I hope, before winter, to make the tour of my Italian States; and I promise myself a particular pleasure, in being in the midst of the inhabitants of my good town of Venice."

DENMARK.

DANISH PROCLAMATION.

"We, Christian the Seventh, by the grace of God, King of Denmark, Norway, &c. &c. do hereby make known, that whereas, by the English Envoy Jackson, it was declared to us, on the 18th of this month, that hostilities against Denmark would be commenced; and whereas at the same time he demanded passports for himself and his suite; consequently the war between England and Denmark may be considered as actually broken out: therefore we herewith call on all our faithful subjects to take up arms, whenever it shall be required, to frustrate the insidious designs of the enemy, and repel hostile

hostile attacks. We farther herewith ordain, that all English ships, as well as all English property, and all English goods, shall be seized by the Magistrates, and others, in particular by the Officers of Customs, wheresoever they may be found. It is farther our will, that all English subjects, until pursuant to our further orders they can be sent out of the country, shall, without exception, be arrested as enemies of our kingdom and our country; which measure is strictly to be carried into execution by all magistrates, as well as by all subordinate officers, duly to be instructed by them for that purpose; and it is a matter of course, that all English ships and boats which approach our coasts shall be considered and treated as hostile. It is also our will, that all suspicious foreigners shall be watched with the greatest attention; and that all magistrates, and subordinate officers, shall use their utmost efforts, as soon as possible, to discover all spies. Lastly, we find it necessary to ordain, that, immediately after publication hereof, all correspondence with English subjects shall entirely cease; and that no payment shall be made to them, on any ground whatever, until our farther order, on' pain of severe punishment in case of contravention. For the rest we rely on the justice of our cause, and the courage and tried fidelity of our beloved subjects.—Given under our Royal Seal, in our Fortress of Gluckstadt, the 16th of August, 1807.

(L. S.) C. L. Baron v. Brockdorp.
(R.) J. C. Moritz."

The Prince Royal addressed the following Proclamation to the inhabitants of Moen, Falster, and Laland:

"Countrymen—I call upon you to take up arms against an enemy who has not only taken you by surprize, but has approached your coast under the mask of friendship. Remember the ancestors from whom you descended, and that they, through their courage and unanimity, acquired immortal fame. Your King, your Country, and your Home, let these be your watch-words, and nothing will be impossible to you. Advance, then, to arms! Assemble under the banners of a Danish Prince—drive back the enemy, for nothing can withstand you. Only regret, that the circumstances of the present moment do not permit me to put myself at your head.

Frederick, Crown Prince.

Head-quarters at Kiel, Aug. 20, 1807."

There are numerous accounts in the Foreign Papers of the recent operations at Copenhagen; but the official details in our own Gazettes (see pp. 860—874) have deprived them of all interest.

The loss of the Danes, in killed and wounded, during the late attack on Copenhagen, exceeded 6000 persons; and the prisoners, at the time of the surrender of the city, amounted to 8000. The houses destroyed in the city by the bombardment is estimated at 400; and the inhabitants killed, at 1500.

SWEDEN.

The conversation which took place between the King of Sweden and General Brune, is given in p. 858.

Swedish Bulletin,
respecting the evacuation of Stralsund.

"*Head-quarters, Pluggentien, Aug.* 21. The Senate and Livery of Stralsund having humbly addressed his Majesty, that he would be pleased to avert the dangers of a bombardment from his faithful City, the King proposed to the French Commanding General that Stralsund should be declared a neutral place, and its neutrality respected on both sides, as long as the Swedish army should remain in possession of Rugen, and Swedish Pomerania be occupied by French troops; but this proposal was rejected by the enemy.

"In this situation of affairs, and as the longer defence of the fortress of Stralsund was without any ulterior military object, since the safety of the realm did not permit any more troops to be sent away from Sweden, and it was of the utmost importance to shelter the principality of Rugen from any hostile attack, the King ordered his Adjutant General Baron Vegesack, Commander in Chief at Stralsund, to ask the Senate and Livery of that City, whether they were determined to expose themselves to the dangers of a siege, in which case they should have all the assistance and protection which they had the right to expect from the gallantry of his Majesty's troops; or whether they felt disposed, agreeably to the application which they had made already, to treat with the enemy, in order to avert the calamities of a siege. The Senate and Livery humbly returned thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious declaration, and adopted the latter part; in consequence of which the fortress of Stralsund was this day entirely committed to their care.

"Arrangements were then made to withdraw the troops from Stralsund, and remove all the magazines, as well as military stores, to Rugen. The whole night between the 18th and 19th, and the 19th and 20th, the whole garrison was under arms, in order that, should the withdrawing of the troops come to the enemy's knowledge, he might not be able to make a successful attack on the fortress. His Majesty was both nights several hours on horseback. One battalion was sent off to Rugen, on the 19th, in the evening; and the same day, at ten o'clock at night, a be-

beginning was made with conveying the rest of the troops to that island, and the whole night devoted to that purpose: all the guns were spiked, and the carriages cut to pieces.

"Yesterday, at half-past three o'clock in the morning, his Majesty left Stralsund for Altefehr, and remained there while the troops were crossing over to Rugen, that he might be able to give the necessary orders. Several battalions had already left the shore, and others were following, when at length, at seven o'clock yesterday morning, his Majesty's aid-de-camp, Major Von Glahn, proceeded to the advanced posts of the French army, by the King's command, and declared, that, at a certain time to be agreed upon, Adjutant-gen. Col. Peyron would repair to Gen. Brune, with a view of making him some proposals with regard to the fortress of Stralsund; and requested that, in the mean time, all hostilities should be suspended for 24 hours. Major Glahn saw Gen. Reille, who agreed with him that, at six o'clock in the evening, Gen. Brune should meet Adjutant-gen. Peyron at Andershoff. At that time it was perceived from Altefehr, that the Deputies of the Senate, who were to treat about the capitulation, were proceeding to the French advanced posts; Adjutant-gen. Col. Peyron followed, by his Majesty's command, in order to declare, that, as the fortress was now entirely left to the care of the Senate, and being without any further interference on the part of the military, he merely appeared on the part of his Royal Master to see that just and reasonable terms were granted. About half-past six o'clock in the morning arrived Adjutant-gen. Baron Vegesack, with his staff, when all the troops were embarked.

"The rear was composed of several regiments of Chasseurs, under the command of Major Von Gerthon. At half-past seven o'clock the enemy was seen to march into the town, both by the Franken and Knieper gates. Two divisions of gun-boats are stationed within cannon-shot from the bridge of the harbour, and the Danholm is still occupied by Swedish troops.

"A proof that the enemy was perfectly ignorant of what was going forward in the fortress is this, that late yesterday morning they were working at the trenches: all the preceding night, as well as in the morning, while the troops were embarking, our artillery fired at the enemy's workmen. After supper, his Majesty proceeded to Pluggentien, an estate belonging to M. Von des Lanken, whither the head-quarters have been removed."

Marshal Brune made himself master of Danholm, an islet between Rugen and Stralsund, on the night of the 24th ult. His success, as he himself states, was the result of a combination of *force* and *treachery*.

RUSSIA.

It was understood at Petersburgh, that the English Government had applied to the Emperor Alexander to guarantee to Denmark the possession of its fleet, and that France should not compel the use of it against us; and it was not until his Imperial Majesty had declined an interference which might interrupt the good understanding he had established with France, that our Government adopted the resolution to deprive the enemy of the means with which the Danish marine would furnish him for our annoyance *. The hitherto unaccountable delay which occurred in the early stages of our operations in the Baltic, is now ascribed to the negotiations at St. Petersburgh.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 20th June, says, that the Divan had been informed that the British Cabinet had disapproved of the conduct of Mr. Arbuthnot and Admiral Duckworth, and had sent off Sir Arthur Paget to make conciliatory overtures. His communication was taken into consideration by a Privy Council, in which it was resolved not to receive the new Ambassador; who also received notice, that no proposition from his Court would be listened to till the English had entirely evacuated Egypt, and withdrawn their cruizers from that part of the Mediterranean.

Tchelebi Pacha has been appointed Grand Vizier. He is held in great esteem by the Janissaries, over whom he is Commander in Chief.

Constantinople, July 22. Every where misfortunes seem to attend us. We have just learned, that the advanced guard of Mustapha Baraktar, commanded by Ibrahim Bey, has been defeated, and our troops driven back on the side of the Danube. The Captain Pacha has also been defeated, in a sea engagement with the Russians. The second attempt against Tenedos not being successful, the Admiral made a third. The troops he landed were almost instantly compelled to retreat, and had scarcely time to get on-board the shipping. The fleet itself, attacked by the Russians, was defeated. Six Captains and twelve Tschiaoux are killed; and the famous Barir Pacha is among the number of the slain. The Grand Admiral himself had a narrow escape: he has returned, with his dismasted three-decker, to the Canal of Constantinople. A Russian squadron has appeared before Sinope and Trebisond, in the Black Sea.

* See his Britannic Majesty's Declaration on this subject, in p. 876.

The

The late defeat of the Turkiſh fleet by the Ruſſians is thus deſcribed in the Vienna Court Gazette: "The naval battle between the two fleets took place on the 1ſt of July, between Lemnos and Monte Santo. It was very bloody, and laſted eight hours. The Ruſſians obtained the victory: they were 22 ſail ſtrong; 10 of the line. The Turks had 18 ſail, 12 of which were of the line. The loſs of the Turks was 1200 men. Vice-admiral Barir Pacha is not dead, but taken priſoner: his ſhip, called the Capitana, was alſo taken. The Chief Admiral Seyd Pacha, who was wounded, diſplayed the greateſt bravery. At the end of the action he was ſurrounded by five ſhips, notwithſtanding which he ſaved his own, which was a fine three-decker, of 110 guns. Four ſhips of the line were taken, three burnt, and two driven on ſhore. Scheremet Bey, the Turkiſh Rear-admiral, was immediately beheaded after the action was over, becauſe he had not taken his proper ſhare in it."

AMERICA.

The writers in the moſt violent of the democratical Papers at New York ſtill continue to make every effort to inflame the minds of the people againſt the Britiſh. They even ſtimulate their patriots "*to ſee the flame which burns for their Country's wrongs, and immolate the hired incendiaries of Britain* (the Newſpaper Editors, who hold out pacific ſentiments) *to their juſt reſentments!!*"

HIS MAJESTY'S DECLARATION RESPECTING DENMARK.

His Majeſty owes to himſelf and to Europe a frank Expoſition of the motives which have dictated his late meaſures in the Baltic. His Majeſty has delayed this Expoſition only in the hope of that more amicable arrangement with the Court of Denmark, which it was his Majeſty's firſt wiſh and endeavour to obtain; for which he was ready to make great efforts and great ſacrifices; and of which he never left ſight even in the moment of the moſt deciſive hoſtility. Deeply as the diſappointment of this hope has been felt by his Majeſty, he has the conſolation of reflecting, that no exertion was left untried on his part to produce a different reſult. And while he laments the cruel neceſſity which has obliged him to have recourſe to acts of hoſtility againſt a nation with which it was his Majeſty's moſt earneſt deſire to have eſtabliſhed the relations of common intereſt and alliance; his Majeſty feels confident that, in the eyes of Europe and of the world, the juſtification of his conduct will be found in the commanding and indiſpenſable duty, paramount to all others amongſt the obligations of a Sovereign, of providing, while there was yet time, for the immediate ſecurity of his People. His Majeſty had received the moſt poſitive information of the determination of the preſent Ruler of France to occupy, with a military force, the territory of Holſtein—for the purpoſe of excluding Great Britain from all her accuſtomed channels of communication with the Continent; of inducing or compelling the Court of Denmark to cloſe the paſſage of the Sound againſt the Britiſh commerce and navigation; and of availing himſelf of the aid of the Daniſh Marine for the invaſion of Great Britain and of Ireland. Confident as his Majeſty was of the authenticity of the ſources from which this intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the credit which he gave to it, as well by the notorious and repeated declarations of the enemy, and by his recent occupations of the towns and territories of other neutral States, as by the preparations actually made for collecting a hoſtile force upon the frontiers of his Daniſh Majeſty's Continental dominions, his Majeſty would yet willingly have forborne to act upon this intelligence, until the complete and practical diſcloſure of the plan had been made manifeſt to all the world. His Majeſty did forbear, as long as there could be a doubt of the urgency of the danger, or a hope of an effectual counteraction to it, in the means or in the diſpoſitions of Denmark. But his Majeſty could not but recollect, that when, at the cloſe of the former war, the Court of Denmark engaged in a hoſtile confederacy againſt Great Britain, the apology offered by that Court for ſo unjuſtifiable an abandonment of a neutrality which his Majeſty had never ceaſed to reſpect, was founded on its avowed inability to reſiſt the operation of external influence, and the threats of a formidable neighbouring power. His Majeſty could not but compare the degree of influence, which, at that time, determined the deciſion of the Court of Denmark, in violation of poſitive engagements, ſolemnly contracted but ſix months before; with the increaſed operation which France had now the means of giving to the ſame principle of intimidation, with kingdoms proſtrate at her feet, and with the population of nations under her banners. Nor was the danger leſs imminent than certain. Already the army deſtined for the invaſion of Holſtein was aſſembling on the violated territory of neutral Hamburgh. And, Holſtein once occupied, the iſland of Zealand was at the mercy of France, and the Navy of Denmark at her diſpoſal. It is true a Britiſh force might have found

its

its way into the Baltic, and checked for a time the movements of the Daniſh Marine. But the ſeaſon was approaching when that precaution would no longer have availed; and when his Majeſty's fleet muſt have retired from that ſea, and permitted France, in undiſturbed ſecurity, to accumulate the means of offence againſt his Majeſty's dominions. Yet, even under theſe circumſtances, in calling upon Denmark for the ſatisfaction and ſecurity which his Majeſty was compelled to require, and in demanding the only pledge by which that ſecurity could be rendered effectual—the temporary poſſeſſion of that fleet, which was the chief inducement to France for forcing Denmark into hoſtilities with Great Britain; his Majeſty accompanied this demand with the offer of every condition which could tend to reconcile it to the intereſts and to the feelings of the Court of Denmark. It was for Denmark herſelf to ſtate the terms and ſtipulations which ſhe might require. If Denmark was apprehenſive that the ſurrender of her fleet would be reſented by France as an act of connivance; his Majeſty had prepared a force of ſuch formidable magnitude, as muſt have made conceſſion juſtifiable even in the eſtimation of France, by rendering reſiſtance altogether unavailing. If Denmark was really prepared to reſiſt the demands of France, and to maintain her independence, his Majeſty proffered his co-operation for her defence—naval, military, and pecuniary aid; the guarantee of her European territories, and the ſecurity and extenſion of her colonial poſſeſſions. That the ſword has been drawn in the execution of a ſervice indiſpenſable to the ſafety of his Majeſty's dominions, is matter of ſincere and painful regret to his Majeſty. That the ſtate and circumſtances of the world are ſuch as to have required and juſtified the meaſures of ſelf-preſervation, to which his Majeſty has found himſelf under the neceſſity of reſorting, is a truth which his Majeſty deeply deplores, but for which he is in no degree reſponſible. His Majeſty has long carried on a moſt unequal conteſt of ſcrupulous forbearance againſt unrelenting violence and oppreſſion: but that forbearance has its bounds. When the deſign was openly avowed, and already but too far advanced towards its accompliſhment, of ſubjecting the Powers of Europe to one univerſal uſurpation, and of combining them, by terror or by force, in a confederacy againſt the maritime rights and political exiſtence of this kingdom, it became neceſſary for his Majeſty to anticipate the ſucceſs of a ſyſtem, not more fatal to his intereſts than to thoſe of the Powers who were deſtined to be the inſtruments of its execution. It was time that the effects of that dread which France has inſpired into the nations of the world, ſhould be counteracted by an exertion of the power of Great Britain, called for by the exigency of the criſis, and proportioned to the magnitude of the danger. Notwithſtanding the declaration of war on the part of the Daniſh Government, it ſtill remains for Denmark to determine, whether war ſhall continue between the two nations. His Majeſty ſtill proffers an amicable arrangement. He is anxious to ſheath the ſword, which he has been moſt reluctantly compelled to draw. And he is ready to demonſtrate to Denmark, and to the world, that, having acted ſolely upon the ſenſe of what was due to the ſecurity of his own dominions, he is not deſirous, from any other motive, or for any object of advantage or aggrandizement, to carry meaſures of hoſtility beyond the limits of the neceſſity which has produced them.—*Weſtminſter, Sept.* 25, 1807.

Country News.

July 31: A melancholy accident happened at *Kingſbridge*, Devon. A gentleman having returned from ſhooting, left his loaded gun in the kitchen; an apprentice boy coming in ſhortly after, incautiouſly took it up, when the piece going off, lodged the contents in the head of a ſervant girl at work in the room; her ſkull exhibited a moſt dreadful appearance, both eyes and part of the brains being blown out; notwithſtanding which, ſhe languiſhed, retaining her ſenſes, for many hours.

Aug. 1. This day an inſtance of ſavage ferocity ocurred at Mill Priſon, *Plymouth*: As one of the Spaniards was going into the cook-room, the man at the door ſeemed to oppoſe his entrance, on which, while his back was turned, he drew a knife, and ſtabbed the other in the back ſo violently that he fell down dead. The Coroner's inqueſt found a verdict of *Wilful Murder*. The murderer has been ſince hanged.

Aug. 4. About ten this night, the powder-mills at *Battle* in Suſſex, belonging to Mr. Harvey, blew up with three diſtinct exploſions, which were heard many miles off. No perſon whatever was hurt.

Aug. 19. This night, the old ſteeple of *Dumfermline* fell down, and buried in the ruins a ſtable and a barn. Three horſes were killed, and three eſcaped. The ſteeple was about 80 feet high; and was part of the Abbey founded by Malcolm Canmore.

Aug. 23. A ſon of Mr. Moore, joiner, at *Horncaſtle*, who was bathing in the Bain, which runs into the town, ſuddenly ſunk; a young man ſtanding on the bank plunged in to extricate him. He had no ſooner reached the ſpot, than he alſo diſappeared. A young man named Race

threw himſelf into the river, and ſucceſſively brought up the two drowning men; firſt, the perſon who had nearly periſhed in an humane attempt to aſſiſt a fellow-creature; and, ſecondly, Mr. Moore's ſon, who had become black in the face, but ſpeedily recovered.

Aug. 31. The Sale at *Fonthill* ended this day. It was well attended during the whole ſeven days; and almoſt every article of uſeful furniture brought its full value. Thoſe of an ornamental deſcription were ſubject to fluctuation; ſome, perhaps, were knocked down at half the price an experienced connoiſſeur might value them at, whilſt others more than double their eſtimated worth. On the whole, Mr. Phillipps had certainly no reaſon to complain that his oratory was ineffectual, as we underſtand the total produce of the ſale very far exceeded the appraiſement. The ſtatuary marble chimney-piece in the great drawing-room was ſold on the third day for 130 gs.; the organ in the entrance-hall, 150 gs.; a French plate chimney-glaſs in the grand ſaloon, on the fourth day, for 405 gs.; a ditto pier-glaſs for 420 gs.; the chimney-piece in the drawing-room, of ſtatuary Sienna, for 230 gs. Mr. Abbott was the principal purchaſer of theſe. The Paintings were ſold on the 6th day. An unique coloured ſet of the Loggie of the Vatican ſold (to Mr. Paul) for 630 gs.; Turner's fifth Plague of Egypt ſold for 155 gs.; Romney's Gypſey, from Shakſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream, for 200 gs.; De Cort's View of Saliſbury Cathedral, for 80 gs.; ditto of Exeter cathedral, for 20 gs.: the laſt four were knocked down to Mr. Jeffrey. Canaletti's View of Venice, from the Caloine collection, was ſold for 150 gs. to Mr. Soane; L. Da Vinci's Infant Saviour, for 290 gs. to Dr. Elwin; Caracci's Nativity was knocked down for 350 gs.; Pouſſin's Woman taken in Adultery, for 130 gs. to Mr. Jeffery; the Magdalen, for 210 gs. alſo to Mr. J. Vernet's Calm and Storm were ſuppoſed to be bought in, the former at 250, the latter at 210 gs. Raphael's Charity and Nymph were ſold to Mr. Walſh Porter for 105 gs. The ſtatue of Bacchus, brought from Rome by the Hon. C. Hamilton, was ſold to Mr. Abbott for 210 gs. The China was ſold on the laſt day. As a ſpecimen of its beauty and prices, part of a dinner ſervice of the Royal Sève manufactory ſold for 120 gs. The ſplendid manſion itſelf, the building of which coſt 150,000*l.* is ſhortly to be pulled to pieces. It is ſuppoſed not likely to produce more than 20,000*l.*

Aug. 31. The thunder and lightning at *Uttoxeter* this evening were tremendouſly awful. The rain came down in torrents; and the electric fluid fell upon a houſe in High-ſtreet. A cow was killed.

Sept. 5. This day, at *Kendal*, three and a half inches of rain fell in 16 hours. The river Kent was ſwoln to a great height, and a great deal of corn carried away. David Braithwaite, a young man, of Barley Bridge, was drowned at *Stavely*.

Kelſo, Sept. 5. The ſtorm, accompanied with torrents of rain, increaſed in violence during the night. The rivers Tweed and Teviot were, on the morning of the 6th, prodigiouſly ſwoln; ſweeping off, in their career, great quantities of reaped corn. The uncut grain has alſo been much injured. Several chimnies were blown down; and houſes otherwiſe damaged.

Dunbar, Sept. 6. A ſevere ſtorm of wind and rain from the N. E. continued all laſt night and to-day. Several veſſels came on ſhore. One ſeaman was loſt.

Sept. 6. The Mary, Captain Burriſh Lyons, on her voyage from the Baltic to Leith, was loſt in the ſtorm this day. A piece of the wreck came aſhore at *Cullen*, and a trunk containing the papers belonging to Capt. Lyons.

Glaſgow, Sept. 7. In conſequence of inceſſant rain from 9 on the night of the 5th till 8 laſt night, the river Clyde roſe to a greater height than it has for theſe 12 years. The bridges being inacceſſible, carts regularly plied at the foot of Jamaica-ſtreet and Stockwell. Two arches of the new bridge over the Clyde, near Hamilton, fell yeſterday. The damage done to the harveſt muſt have been great, as large quantities of corn and hay, and ſome cattle, have floated paſt this city. Two young men, attempting to ſecure ſome of the grain, unfortunately loſt their lives.

Accounts from *Dumfries, Weſtbarns, Berwick, Whitehaven, Newcaſtle*, &c. mention ſimilar inundations.—At *Carliſle*, a very heavy rain fell, accompanied with a ſtorm of wind. The rivers Eden, Caldew, and Peterill, were much ſwoln, and overflowed the banks, forming a large expanſe of water, beautifully ſpotted with ſmall iſlands. A great deal of corn has been carried away; ſome hundreds of ſheaves being ſeen floating down the river at a time.—Conſiderable damage has alſo been done in Northumberland. The *Tyne* was unuſually high, and great numbers of ſheaves were coming down.

Sept. 18. At 8 this morning, the corning-houſe of the powder-mills at *Faverſham* blew up; ſix men and three horſes were at work, who all periſhed in a miſerable manner. Three of the men were literally blown to pieces. Their friends gathered together the ſcattered members. The men have all left wives and children. The quantity of powder in the mill was conſiderable; and the exploſion dreadful.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, Aug. 3.

This day the water was let into the Grand Surrey Canal, and, owing to the rapid flowing of the tide a fine youth, aged 12, who was bathing near the Black Horſe, Deptford Road, was drowned.

Saturday, Auguſt 8.

A few days ago a gentleman who was paſſenger in the Thames ſmack from Leith to London, cut his throat and threw himſelf out of the cabin window. A boat was immediately ſent to take the body up, but it was lifeleſs. A dog which drank ſome of the blood was in two days after ſeized with the hydrophobia and thrown overboard. The gentleman was a Londoner, and had been in a very melancholy ſtate.

Tueſday, Aug. 25.

This evening, two thoughtleſs volunteers, returning from drill, fired off their muſkets in Caſtle-ſtreet; the horſes in a coal-waggon, taking fright, ran furiouſly againſt the window of Mr. Palmer, in that ſtreet, which they almoſt demoliſhed; and two ladies in the ſhop were ſeverely cut and bruiſed.

Friday, Aug. 28.

This day a fire broke out in a new-built houſe belonging to Meſſrs. Scott and Jordan, builders and carpenters, in Kenton-ſtreet, Great Coram-ſtreet, Ruſſell-ſquare. The inſide of theſe premiſes, and the adjoining new houſe, belonging to a Mr. Knight, were entirely conſumed.

Saturday, Aug. 29.

This night an alarming fire broke out in the premiſes of Mr. Hand, an eminent glaſs-painter, in Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico. The fire was got under before the premiſes were entirely deſtroyed; but the painted windows executing for Woolwich chapel, and many other works of art, with all Mr. Hand's deſigns, were entirely conſumed.

Saturday, Sept. 26.

About 3 this morning, the neighbourhood of Holloway was alarmed by a rapid conflagration at the Rev. Mr. Cobbin's chapel; the place was ſoon gutted, and the roof fell-in before any aſſiſtance could be procured from the town-engines. Strong ſuſpicions being ſuggeſted by the inhabitants that it was ſet on fire, a reward of 100*l.* has been offered on conviction.

Tueſday, Sept. 29.

At a Common Hall this day, John Anſley, eſq. was very unanimouſly elected Lord Mayor for the enſuing year.

Wedneſday, Sept. 30.

The project of eſtabliſhing a new Dock-yard and depôt for the Royal Navy, on the Banks of the Thames, which has been long in contemplation, is now about to be realized. Government, it is ſaid, are at preſent negotiating with Mr. Wadham, for the purchaſe of his eſtate at Northfleet, as that ſpot is found to afford the moſt favourable facilities for the excavation of docks, and the moſt commanding grounds for erecting batteries for their protection; while the depth of water in the river at that place will prevent the inconveniencies that are experienced on account of the want of it at Woolwich and Deptford.

PRICES OF FLOUR, September 21:

Fine 58s. to 60s.—Seconds 50s. to 55s.—Pollard 35s. to 38s.

Return of FLOUR, September 5 to September 11, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 19,515 Sacks. Average 59s. 4d.$\frac{3}{4}$—0s. 1d. per Sack lower than the laſt Return.

Return of WHEAT, September 7 to September 12, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 5211 Quarters. Average 61s. 0d.$\frac{1}{2}$—1s. 5d.$\frac{1}{4}$ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 19, 46s. 2d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending September 23, is 31s. 0$\frac{4}{4}$d. per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, September 21:

Kent Bags	4l. 10s. to 6l. 4s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 12s. to 7l. 0s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Suſſex Ditto	5l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.
Eſſex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	9l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 21:

St. James's—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average 5l. 3s. 0d.	
Clover	5l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.	Average 5l. 10s. 0d.	
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.	Average 5l. 0s. 0d.	
Clover	5l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 18s. 0d.	Average 5l. 10s. 0d.	
Straw	2l. 12s. 0d. to 3l. 6s. 0d.	Average 2l. 19s. 0d.	

SMITHFIELD, September 21. To ſink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.	Lamb	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

COALS, Sept. 18: Newcaſtle 50s. 6d. to 56s. 3d. Sunderland 47s. to 50s.

SOAP, Yellow 80s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s. CANDLES, 10s. per Doz. Moulds 11s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 10d. Clare Market 3s. 11d. Whitechapel 3s. 10d.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE CARDINAL OF YORK.

The following account of a Character whoſe Family once made a conſpicuous figure in this country, may be conſidered intereſting: HENRY BENEDICT MARIA CLEMENS, ſecond ſon of James Stuart, known by the name of "The Pretender," and of Maria Clementina Sobieſki, was born at Rome, the 26th of March, 1725, where he almoſt conſtantly reſided. As a Pretender to the Throne of Britain, he was never very forward in urging the pretenſion; and his general character was that of an inoffenſive and reſpectable individual. The Regent Duke of Orleans had (by a threat to withdraw the penſion paid by France), to pleaſe the Cabinet of St. James's, obliged the Cardinal's father to reſide in that city. Toward the cloſe of the year 1745, he went to France, to put himſelf at the head of 15,000 men, aſſembled in and about Dunkirk, under the command of the Duke of Richelieu, by order of Louis XV. With this army Henry was to have landed in England, in ſupport of his brother Charles: but though preparations were made for embarking theſe troops, though one part did actually embark, not a ſingle tranſport left Dunkirk Road; and Henry, receiving intelligence of the iſſue of the battle of Culloden, returned to Rome, where, much to the diſpleaſure of his brother and the friends of his family, he took orders; and in 1747 was made Cardinal by Pope Benedict XIV. and afterwards Biſhop of Fraſcati, and Chancellor of the Church of St. Peter. From that time the Cardinal of York, the name he aſſumed on his promotion, devoted himſelf to the functions of his Miniſtry, and ſeemed to have laid aſide all worldly views, till his father's death in 1788; when he had medals ſtruck, bearing on their face his head, with "HENRICUS NONUS ANGLIÆ REX;" on the reverſe, a City, with "GRATIA DEI, SED NON VOLUNTATE HOMINUM." If we are not miſinformed, our Sovereign has one of theſe medals. The Cardinal had two rich livings in France, the abbeys of Anchin and St. Amand, and a conſiderable penſion from the Court of Spain, all of which he loſt by the Revolution. In order to aſſiſt Pope Pius VI. in making up the ſum required by Buonaparte in 1796, the Cardinal diſpoſed of all the family jewels; and, among others, of a ruby, the largeſt and moſt perfect known, valued at 50,000*l*. He thus deprived himſelf of the laſt means of an independent ſubſiſtence, and was reduced to great diſtreſs on the expulſion of Pius VI. and his Court from Rome. After having paſſed his days in quiet and dignified retirement at his villa near Rome till 1798, a French Revolutionary Banditti forced him to renounce his comforts and property, if he would ſave his life. He arrived at Venice in the Winter of 1798, infirm as well as deſtitute. Cardinal Borgia, who had been acquainted with Sir John Hippiſley Coxe in Italy, repreſented to him, by letter, the Cardinal's caſe. Sir John conveyed this letter to a Mr. Stuart, who drew up a Memorial, which Mr. Dundas (now Lord Melville) preſented to his Majeſty; and no ſooner was our beloved Monarch informed of his diſtreſsful ſituation than his Majeſty condeſcended to order his Miniſter to the Republick to offer the Cardinal, with all poſſible delicacy, a penſion of 4000*l*. for his life. This amiable trait in the character of George III. (for the particulars of which ſee our vol. LXXIV. pp. 31, 106) does equal honour to the king and to the man. The Cardinal of York had ſome claim on the generoſity, perhaps on the juſtice, of this Country. An Act of Parliament, ſtill unrepealed, had ſettled on James the Second's Queen, Mary of Eſte, the Cardinal's grandmother, a jointure of 50,000*l*. While the Treaty of Ryſwick was depending, it was ſtrongly contended, on the part of the French negociators, in the name of that Princeſs, that her huſband having been deprived, by an Act of the Britiſh Legiſlature, of all his right as King, and being conſequently, as King, dead in law, ſhe was as much entitled to her dowry, from the day that event took place, as if her huſband had been naturally dead. The Engliſh negotiators conſidered the point as too delicate for their interference, and deſired it might be referred to King William perſonally. The propoſal was aſſented to; and Marſhal Boufflers had an interview with William on the ſubject. William did not deny the juſtice of the claim; and on Boufflers expreſſing a wiſh that the conceſſion of the jointure might be confirmed by at leaſt a ſecret article of the Treaty, William ſaid, "What! Marſhal, will not my word ſatisfy you?" Boufflers bowed, and parted, in the full perſuaſion that he had obtained ſufficient ſecurity. But, on the firſt demand of payment, William inſiſted that the conceſſion had been made upon a condition which had not been performed; while Boufflers maintained the conceſſion to have been unconditional. James II. died in 1701; his widow in 1718. No attempt was made by her heirs at law to recover the arrears of her jointure till 1786; when Charles, the eldeſt of her grandſons, though he would not act himſelf, empowered his natural daughter, by Miſs Walkinſhaw, to act in his name for that purpoſe. A caſe was made out, ſtating the nature and grounds of the claim.

Louis

Louis XVI. by a Petition, which Vergennes preſented, was entreated to recommend it, through his Ambaſſador at London, to the attention of the King of Great Britain. Louis anſwered, "C'eſt une famille malheureuſe; dont je ne veux plus entendre parler." Little thought the King how ſoon he, and almoſt every branch of the Bourbon Family, were to be in a ſituation no leſs unfortunate. On the failure of this attempt, another was made, in a different way, to bring the claim before the King. The late Earl of Pembroke, while at Florence, where Charles and his daughter reſided for ſome time, was in the habit of viſiting them, and ſometimes dined with them. The daughter, on the Earl's leaving Florence, begged he would uſe what intereſt he might have with Mr. Pitt, in behalf of her father's claim. The Earl politely offered to do all in his power. As for intereſt with Mr. Pitt, he ſaid, he had none, nor a claim to any; but he would try what could be done by ſome of his acquaintance who might have intereſt with him. Accordingly, on his arrival in Paris, he applied to the late Duke of Dorſet, then our Ambaſſador at the Court of Verſailles, who gave the Lady's agent a letter of introduction to Mr. Pitt. He promiſed, at the ſame time, to take the firſt opportunity of recommending the claim to that Miniſter's favour and protection; and he fulfilled his promiſe. Carryll, the Lady's agent, on his arrival in London, with Mr. Pitt's permiſſion, waited on him. But ſcarcely had he opened the ſubject, by ſaying that whatever right there might be, and however well-founded, to the whole arrears, a very moderate part would be gratefully accepted; when Mr. Pitt cut him ſhort, declaring it was a thing not to be mentioned to the King. Carryll then communicated the nature and grounds of the claim to learned Counſel, who adviſed him to bring the matter before the King's Bench, offering, on condition of receiving a certain proportion of the ſum recovered, to carry on the law-ſuit at their own riſk and expence; in full confidence that the deciſion would be favourable, from the circumſtance that the Act of Parliament ſettling the jointure had aſſigned as ſecurity for its payment royal demeſnes of a yearly income more than equal to the amount. But neither Charles nor Henry (for the propoſal was made to each ſeparately) would agree to it.—He was a ſtudious and well-informed Prince, and a ſincerely pious Prelate. His purſe was always open to ſuffering Humanity; and Britiſh travellers particularly, whether ruined by misfortune or by imprudence, found in him, on all occaſions, a compaſſionate benefactor. He poſſeſſed, before 1798, a very valuable collection of curioſities at his villa, where many ſcarce tracts and intereſting manuſcripts concerning the unfortunate Houſe of Stuart were among the ornaments of his library. In his will, made in January 1789, he had left the latter to his relation Count Stuarton; but they were all, in 1798, either plundered by the French and Italian Jacobins at Rome, or confiſcated by French Commiſſaries for the libraries or muſeums at Paris. The Cardinal of York returned to Rome in 1801, and died the Doyen of the Sacred College, after being one of its moſt virtuous and diſintereſted members upwards of 60 years. He was alſo Biſhop of Oſtie and Velletri, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, and Arch-Prieſt of the Baſilique Patriarchal of St. Peter of the Vatican. Thus has died, at the age of 82 years and ſome months, the laſt, in a direct line, of the Royal Houſe of Stuart; and his death is of ſome importance; for, it is underſtood, an Act with reſpect to Attainder of Blood was to expire at the death of this laſt of the Stuart Family. The ſtatements in the French Papers, concerning Cardinal York's bequeſts to the King of Sardinia, are void of all truth.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF JOHN CHARNOCK, ESQ.

(From the "Censura Literaria.")

May 16, 1807, died John Charnock, Eſq. F.S.A.; to whoſe memory the Writer of theſe lines, who ſincerely eſteemed him, feels much pleaſure in being permitted, through the friendſhip of the Editor, to dedicate ſomewhat more than a bare obituary notice. He was born on the 28th of November, 1756, the only ſon of John Charnock, eſq. a native of the iſland of Barbados, and formerly an advocate of eminence at the Engliſh Bar, by Frances, daughter of Thomas Boothby, eſq. of Chingford in Eſſex, eſq. both of whom are ſtill living. He was placed, about the year 1767, at the Rev. Reynell Cotton's ſchool at Wincheſter, and went from thence to the College, where, in the ſtation of a commoner, he was under the immediate care of Dr. Joſeph Warton, the head maſter, in whoſe houſe he boarded, and became the peculiar favourite of that ſo juſtly beloved and admired man. Having attained to the ſeniority of the ſchool, and gained the prize-medal annually given for elocution, he removed from Wincheſter to Oxford, and was entered, in 1774, a gentleman commoner of Merton college. Here he ſoon diſcovered his paſſion for literary compoſition, in a multiplicity of fugitive pieces on various ſubjects, which

which appeared in the periodical prints of the time: among these, his Political Essays, written during the heat of the American War, and in that vehement spirit of opposition which distinguished the young Politicians of that day, bear chiefly the signatures of Casca, Squib, or Justice. He left the University to return to a domestic life, totally unsuited to the boundless activity both of mind and body for which he was remarkable, and rendered almost intolerable by certain family differences. To detach his attention from these inconveniencies he applied himself, with his accustomed ardour, to the study of naval and military tacticks; and with no other assistance than that of his mathematical knowledge, aided by a few books, soon attained the highest degree of science which could be gained in the closet. The noble collection of drawings which he has left, executed during that short period solely by his own hand, would alone furnish ample proof of his knowledge of these subjects, and of the indefatigable zeal with which he pursued them. He now became anxious to put into practice the theory of which he had thus become master, and earnestly pressed for permission to embrace the naval or military profession. He was at that time the sole heir to a very considerable fortune, and the darling of his parents; and these very facts, such is the occasional perverseness of human affairs, constituted his greatest misfortune. His request was positively denied, and, unable to resist the impulse of his inclination, he entered as a volunteer into the naval service, and very soon attained that proficiency of which his publications on the subject will be lasting monuments. A sense of duty, however, which no man felt more keenly, withdrew him again,

"A mute inglorious Nelson,"

into private life; but his mind had received a wound in the disappointment; and other circumstances, which it would be indelicate to particularize, contributed to keep it open. Hence arose an indifference to the meaner and more common objects of human prudence, and many little singularities of conduct, which, though they detracted nothing from his good understanding or good nature, rendered him remarkable to common observers. He dedicated his retirement unceasingly to his pen; and the profits of his pen, which now constituted nearly his whole revenue, in a great measure to the gratification of that benevolence which in him was equally warm and active with the rest of his passions and sentiments, and those, in the most extensive sense of the word, in every shape of charity. It would be needless to inform those whom experience has taught to estimate duly the meed of literary labours in this time, and, perhaps, impossible to convince those who have had the good fortune to avoid that experience, how very far the means of such a man must have fallen short of their various ends. Suffice it, therefore, on this head, to say, that he became somewhat embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances; that the sources from which he had the fairest right to expect relief were unaccountably closed against him; and that his uncommonly vigorous constitution, both of body and of mind, sunk, by slow degrees, to dissolution, under the misery of an abridgment, which his proud and generous spirit could not brook, of that *liberty* and independence in which his soul delighted. He died childless, and was buried on the 21st of May, with considerable ceremony and expence, at Lee, near Blackheath, leaving a widow, Mary, the daughter of Peregrine Jones, of the city of Philadelphia, whose exemplary conduct in the vicissitudes of her husband's fortune has secured to her the lasting respect of his friends. Mr. Charnock possessed a firm and penetrating understanding, a surprising quickness of apprehension, an excellent memory, and a lofty but well-governed ambition. He was formed to shine in any profession, for he had the faculty of devoting all his powers to any object which deeply engaged his attention: but he had no profession, no one important object; and he scattered his natural advantages with the cold and limited hope of an husbandman, who knows that the seed which he throws abroad cannot produce a crop beyond a certain value. Much of the character of his mind, however, may be traced in his literary productions. They merit the highest credit for various and indefatigable research, sagacious selection, and faithful detail: they, perhaps, deserve some censure for certain faults of style, which must inevitably attend rapid composition. He has more than once declared to the writer of this sketch, that he scarcely ever read a line which he had dictated (for that was his almost invariable custom) except in the proof-sheets; and this must be ascribed merely to the natural eagerness of his temper, for those who knew him best well knew that he had none of the affectation of

"The mob of gentlemen that write with ease."

His published works, with many smaller pieces, are, "The Rights of a Free People," printed in 8vo, in 1792, in which he ironically assumed the democratic character which then feebly appeared in a few insignificant individuals. In this volume may be found an historical sketch of

of the origin and growth of the Engliſh Conſtitution, equally remarkable for its correctneſs and conciſeneſs. "Biographia Navalis," in 6 vols. 8vo. the firſt of which appeared in 1794. A pamphlet in 8vo. intituled "A Letter on Finance, and on National Defence," 1798. "A Hiſtory of Marine Architecture," in 3 vols. 4to; a very valuable and ſuperb work, illuſtrated by a great number of fine engravings, 1802. And a Life of Lord Nelſon, in one volume, publiſhed in 1806, enriched with ſome very curious original letters of that eminent pattern of public and private worth. E. L.

P. 778. In addition to the honey-fall of nearly 16,000l. lately bequeathed to a perſon in Leeds, of the name of Walker, late a poor carpet-weaver, the teſtator, Mr. Kay, has alſo left about 2000l. to each of Walker's three children; and the Executors were at Leeds about the middle of this month paying part of the legacies.

P. 780. The Rev. Henry Auſtin, late of Tunbridge, held the living of Weſt Wickham, in Kent, from 1761 to 1784, when he reſigned that rectory, on becoming a convert to the Unitarian doctrine. He married Mary, third daughter of John Hooker, of Tunbridge caſtle, eſq. by whom he had ſeveral children.

P. 788, col. 1, l. 27, for "Lincoln," r. "Kent;" and after "Davis," add "M.A."

P. 790. The late Ducheſs of Glouceſter died in her 69th year, having been born July 8, 1738. Her father was Mr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Walpole, K. B. Her mother was Mrs. Dorothy Paxton, who had another daughter by Sir Edward, married to Dr. Keppel, the late Biſhop of Exeter. On the 31ſt of Auguſt, about half paſt 1 o'clock, her Royal Highneſs's remains were removed from the family reſidence at Brompton, for interment in St. George's chapel, Windſor. The proceſſion was ſuitable to the rank of the deceaſed, without any unneceſſary parade or oſtentation. As early as 6 o'clock in the morning, the Volunteers of Brompton and Kenſington beat to arms. After aſſembling, to a man, on parade, they received their inſtructions from the Captain-commandant, and proceeded (about 9 o'clock) to the court-yard of Glouceſter-lodge, with muffled drums, &c. &c. About 11 o'clock arrived the hearſe, with ſix black horſes, and ſix mourning-coaches and ſix. Soon after 12, appeared the Duke of York and the Duke of Clarence's private carriages, with ſix horſes to each. The Duke of York's carriage was drawn by ſix beautiful grey horſes. About the ſame time appeared the Duke of Glouceſter's chariot and ſix, the Ducheſs's coach and ſix, and the Princeſs Sophia's. The whole of the ſuite of carriages being arrived, about half paſt 12 the attendants began to form the line of proceſſion, and at the time beforementioned the cavalcade commenced its route, preceded by the Volunteers, with the uſual inſignia and reſpect obſerved on ſuch melancholy occaſions; the Band playing, with muffled drums, the Dead March in Saul. Ten horſemen preceded the hearſe; and the uſual number of mutes attended. Behind the ſtate-coach belonging to the deceaſed ſtood ſix footmen, and four behind that of the Duke of Glouceſter. The proceſſion moved ſlowly to Brentford, where the Brompton and Kenſington Volunteers were relieved by thoſe of the latter diſtrict, including the Iſleworth. Theſe proceeded as far as Hounſlow, where they were diſmiſſed. It was not until the proceſſion reached Staines that the feathers and eſcocheons were placed on the hearſe, &c.; thus conforming to the ſame etiquette as was obſerved at the funeral of the late Duke. The proceſſion reached Windſor about half paſt 8 o'clock; and the funeral took place by torch-light. The Duke of Glouceſter was at Brompton when the cavalcade ſet out, and was preſent (as chief mourner) during the interment at Windſor; and the whole of the funeral expences are to be defrayed by him. The following inſcription is on the coffin-plate:

"Depoſitum
Illuſtriſſimæ Principis Mariæ,
Duciſſæ Glouceſtriæ & Edinburgi,
Comitiſſæ Connachiæ,
Viduæ Illuſtriſſimi Principis defuncti
Gulielmi Henrici
de Brunſwick Lunenburgh,
Ducis Glouceſtriæ et Edinburgi,
Comitis Connachiæ,
Nobiliſſimi Ordinis Periſceldis Equitis,
Filii tertii genitu
Illuſtriſſimi Frederici Ludovici
Principis Walliæ defuncti, et Fratris
Auguſtiſſimi et Potentiſſimi
Monarchi Georgii Tertii,
Dei Gratiâ Britannicarum Regis,
Fidei Defenſoris;
Et Matris Illuſtriſſimi Principis
Gulielmi Frederici
de Brunſwick Lunenburgh,
Ducis Glouceſtriæ et Edinburgi,
Comitis Connachiæ,
Nobiliſſimi Ordinis Periſceldis Equitis.
Obiit 22 Die Auguſti, Anno Domini 1807,
Ætatis ſuæ 71."

By the death of her Royal Highneſs, the poor of the vicinity have loſt a liberal benefactreſs. See p. 819.

Births.

LATELY, at Hempſted court, near Glouceſter, the wife of the Rev. D. Lyſons, a daughter.

At Peterſham, Surrey, the wife of Richard Thorley, eſq. a daughter.

At

At Broomfield, Clapham, Surrey, the wife of William Wilberforce, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of Frederick Nicolay, eſq. of Cadogan-place, a daughter.

In Upper Guildford-ſtreet, the wife of Stephen Gaſelee, eſq. a ſon.

Aug. 17. At Bradley-hall, Cumberland, Lady Liddell, a ſon.

20. At Springfield, near Dublin, Lady Mary Trotter, a ſon and heir.

The wife of Robert Arkwright, eſq. of Lumford park, co. Derby, a ſon.

22. At Trent park, near Barnet, Middleſex, the wife of Jn. Wigſton, eſq. a daught.

At Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-col. Roſs, of the 23d Light Dragoons, a daughter.

23. At Whyatt's cottage, Northwood, in the Iſle of Wight, the wife of Captain H. Heathcote, R. N. ſon.

26. At the Royal Military Aſylum, at Chelſea, the wife of P. Macgregor, eſq. a daughter.

27. At Stoke Rochford, co. Lincoln, the wife of Edmund Turnor, eſq. a ſon.

28. At Tichfield, Lady Dickſon, a ſon.

29. At Newington-houſe, Lady Stewart, of Grandtully, in Scotland, a ſon.

In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the lady of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Plunkett, of the Coldſtream Reg. of Guards, a daughter.

Sept. ... Eleanor, wife of Rees Powell, of Pontfame, co. Brecon, three ſons.

At Heaton-hall, the wife of M. W. Ridley, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At New park, near Shrewſbury, the wife of Lieut.-col. Gatacre, a ſon.

The lady of Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. of Aſhley park, Cumberland, a ſon and heir.

The wife of Mr. Wylde, of Kennington-lane, two daughters and a ſon.

The wife of the Rev. R. Twiſs, of Alſop's-buildings, Mary-la-Bonne, a daughter.

The wife of J. Willis, eſq. of Upper Guildford-ſtreet, a ſon and heir.

The wife of Colonel Cummings, of the 11th Dragoons, a daughter.

Sept. 2. At the houſe of Lord Viſcount Deerhurſt, in Devonſhire-place, the Hon. Mrs. Cotton, a ſon.

In Lower Cadogan place, Sloane-ſtreet, Knightsbridge, the wife of R. B. Pollard, B.A. of St John's coll. Camb. a ſon and heir.

At Grenan, in Ayrſhire, the wife of Lt.-col. Burnett, a ſon.

3. In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the lady of Sir Walter Briſco, bart. of Croſton-place, Cumberland, a ſon; which died on the 14th.

At Tiverton, co. Devon, Lady Mary Hay, a daughter.

4. At Carradell-houſe, in Scotland, the wife of Walter Campbell, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At Barham-hall, co. Norfolk (the ſeat of Charles Morley Balders, eſq.), the Hon. Mrs. Balders, a ſon.

7. At Sudbrook park, Peterſham, Surrey, Lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.

11. In Lower Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the lady of Lord Viſcount Stuart, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Caſtle-Stuart, a ſon and heir.

At Granton-houſe, in Scotland, Lady Charlotte Hope, a ſon.

At Caſtlemartyr, co. Cork, the Countſs of Shannon, a daughter.

12. At Edinburgh, the wife of Andrew Hunter S. Craufurd, eſq. a ſon.

14. At Kirk-Ella, co. York, the wife of R. C. Peate, eſq. a ſon.

At Dint-hill, near Shrewſbury, the Hon. Mrs. Leighton, a daughter.

15. The lady of Sir John Kennaway, bart. of Eſcot, Devon, a ſon.

17. At Lochend, in Scotland, the wife of Lieut.-col. John Dalrymple, a daughter.

18. At Hollins, near Whitehaven, the wife of Joſeph Bell, eſq. a ſon.

25. In Manchester-ſtreet, the wife of Commodore Hayes, a daughter.

Marriages.

May ... AT Tottenham church, Richard Johnſon, eſq. of Potter-lane-end, co. Stafford, to Miſs Frances North, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

Auguſt 25. In St, Chriſtopher's, Lord Cranſtoun, to the eldeſt daughter of John Macnamara, eſq.

At Starſton, Norfolk, by the Rev. Archdeacon Olderſhaw, William-Archer Judd, eſq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Martha-Iſabella, youngeſt daughter of the late Jas. Olderſhaw, eſq. M. D. of Stamford.

26. By ſpecial licence, at Weſtport-houſe, the ſeat of the Marquis of Sligo, George Moore, eſq. of Moore-hall, co. Mayo, Ireland, to Louiſa, youngeſt daughter of the late Hon. John Browne, of Elm-hall, in the ſame county.

27. At Hackney, Charles Curtis, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Charles C. of Solihull, co. Warwick, to Miſs Charlotte Henſley, dau. of Iſaac H. eſq of Clapton, Middleſex.

At Doddington-hall, in Cheſhire, Henry Broughton, eſq. ſon of Sir Thomas B. to the Hon. Miſs Pigot.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, by the Rev. Dr. Weſton, canon-reſidentiary of St. Paul's, the Earl of Abingdon, to Miſs Emily Gage, youngeſt daughter of the late Hon. General G. and ſiſter of Lord G. of Firle-place, near Lewes, Suſſex.

29. At St. James's, Piccadilly, by Dr. Weſton, Viſc. Pollington, ſon of the Earl of Mexborough, to the Hon. Anne Yorke, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

Char. Boyde, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe, to the only daughter of Charles Hyde, eſq. ſurgeon, Moore-place, Lambeth.

Mr. S. Reynolds, ſolicitor, of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Newcomb, daughter of Richard N. eſq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

30. At Keighley, co. York, Mr. William Tewley,

Tewley, aged 55, to Miſs Emmett, aged 50, his ſixth wife.

31. Wm. Waite, eſq. of Burley-lodge, near Leeds, co. York, to Miſs Smith, niece of Simon Temple, eſq. of Hylton caſtle.

Sept. . . At Killeigh church, co. Cork, the Rev. James Laurence Cotter, nephew of Sir J. L. C. bart. of Rockforeſt, co. Cork, to Miſs Matilda Sampayo.

Sept. 1. At Norwich, George-Valentine Cox, eſq. bedel of Law of the Univerſity of Oxford, to the eldeſt daughter of Dr. Beckwith, of Dean's-ſquare, Norwich.

2. George Mathias, eſq. of St. James's-place, to Miſs Denniſon, of Curzon-ſtreet.

3. At Elleſmere, co. Salop, Thomas Vaughan, eſq. to Mrs. Eliza Vaughan. Though this lady has been twice married, ſhe has never changed her maiden name.

5. At Radipole church, near Weymouth, James-Willis Weſton, eſq of Newington, Surrey, to Anne, youngeſt daughter of Jn. Crouch, eſq. of the latter place.

8. At Iſlington, Mr. B. Gray, of Henſtridge, co. Somerſet, to Arabella, ſecond dau. of Tho. Harris, eſq. of Hornſey-lane.

At Preſton, in Lancaſhire, Robert Robbins, eſq. to Miſs Horrocks, ſiſter of Samuel H. eſq. M. P. for Preſton.

10. Samuel Kingsford, eſq. of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs Stooke, daughter of George S. eſq. of Truſham, Devon.

Robert-Martin Smith, eſq. of Bromley, Kent, to the eldeſt daughter of James Thomas, eſq. of Greenwich.

12. At Hackney, Mr. John Palmer, of Aldermanbury, and Upper Clapton, Middleſex, to Miſs Dampier.

14. James Fleming, eſq. captain in the 16th Foot, to Lady Leigh, of Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, widow of Sir S. E. L. brother to Sir Egerton L.

15. At Clapham church, John Poynder, eſq. of Bridewell Hoſpital, to Miſs Elizabeth Brown, of Clapham, Surrey.

William Domville, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, only ſon of Mr. Alderman D. to Miſs Maria Solly, daughter of the late Iſaac S. eſq. of Walthamſtow, Eſſex.

16. At Hertford, Mr. James Jenkins, ſtock-broker, to Miſs Bott, daughter of Joſeph B. eſq. of Amwell-place, Herts.

17. At Walgrave, co. Northampton, the Rev. B. Parke, M.A. vicar of Tilney, Norfolk, to Miſs Stockdale.

19. George Scott, eſq. of Hammerſmith, to the only daughter of Harry Stoe, eſq. ſecretary to the South Sea Company.

23. George-Wharton Marriott, eſq. of the Inner Temple, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Dr. M. of Cotteſbach, co. Leiceſter, to Anne, only daughter of the late Rev. Fitzherbert Adams, reſtor of Ulcomb, Kent.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Capt. Bettesworth, of the Crocodile frigate, to Lady Hannah Grey, youngeſt daughter of Earl G. and ſiſter to Viſcount Howick.

DEATHS.

1806. *Oct.* 22. AT Hyderabad, in the Eaſt Indies, Mrs. Sydenham, wife of the Britiſh Reſident at that Court.

1807. *Jan.* . . . . On-board his Majeſty's ſhip Pitt, in the Eaſt Indies, Mr. Robert Talbot, midſhipman, ſecond ſon of Robert T. eſq. of Stone caſtle, Kent.

Jan. 30. At Paris, aged 77, Joſeph-Peter Buc'hoz, M. D. fellow of the College of Phyſicians at Nancy; born at Metz, Jan. 27, 1731. His Works, ſo long ago as the year 1782, as enumerated by himſelf in a Catalogue, printed at that period, of ten pages in folio, conſiſted of

Folios.....	88
Quartos.....	7
Octavos.....	71
Duodecimos.....	128
Sexdecimos.....	18
Total....	319

So that he has a fair claim to the title Haller has given him of "Polygraphus." His Works were chiefly relative to Natural Hiſtory; and he is ſaid to have expended 200,000 livres in printing and engraving. During the latter part of his life he was reduced to great diſtreſs; but a ſhort time before his death the French Government granted him a penſion of 1200 livres (50l.)

Feb. 12. At Berlin, John Bernard Merian, director of the Philological Claſs, and librarian, of the Royal Academy of Sciences in that city. He was born at Liechſtal, near Berlin, Sept. 28, 1723, and was fixed at Baſil through the recommendation of the late M. de Maupertuis, in 1750. He was the author of ſeveral Eſſays inſerted in the Memoirs of the Academy, and of many detached works on metaphyſical or philological ſubjects. One of the latter, in quarto, intituled "De ſubſidiis quæ requiruntur ad intelligendum Homerum," was publiſhed ſo long ago as 1744.

March 5. At Batterſea, Surrey, in her 58th year, of an encyſted dropſy, Mrs. Rebeccah Taylor, wife of Mr. James T.

8. At Croncham, near Croydon, Surrey, in his 90th year, Mr. John Hall, an opulent farmer. He was a native of Oxted, in the ſame county; and enjoyed good health till within a few days of his death.

April 10. At Port Jackſon, New South Wales, aged 33, Mrs. Short, wife of Capt. Joſeph S. of his Majeſty's ſhip Buffalo.

May 7. At the Cape of Good Hope, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Bertram Ord, wife of John B. O. eſq. of 21ſt Light Dragoons.

29. Aged 72, Mrs. Anne Weſt, wife of Mr. Nathaniel W. of Tottenham.

Mrs. Elizabeth Denward, formerly of Hardreſs court, Kent, late of Chaddeſley Corbet, near Bromſgrove, co. Worceſter,

daughter

daughter of John Corbet, eſq. who died about 50 years ago, and of whom ſome account is given in our laſt, p. 785. She has left 100l. to the Kent and Canterbury Hoſpital.

June . . . At Barbados, in his 23d year, William, eldeſt ſon of Edward Hampſon, eſq. of Baldock, Herts.

June 7. At Chatham, of a conſumption, in his 32d year, William Maclean, eſq. ſurgeon; and, on the 13th, he was interred in the family-vault at St. Nicholas, Rocheſter. It was with no ordinary pleaſure we beheld the tribute of reſpect due to his virtues paid him by his brethren of the medical profeſſion; Doctors Vaughan, White, and Conqueſt, preceded the corpſe in their medical capacity; and Meſſieurs Skinner, Hope, and Witheridge, ſurgeons, followed in the train of mourners. There have been few inſtances where a profeſſional man concentered ſo much eſteem when living, or excited ſo much regret in death, as he did; and we underſtand it is the intention of all the medical gentlemen who attended his remains to wear the memorial of ſorrow for ſome time, in token of their continued regard to his memory.

9-21. At Moſcow, in Ruſſia, aged 30, James Meybohm, eſq. late a banker there.

17. On the iſland of Trinidad, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Daniel Gibſon, carpenter of the ſhip Carlton, Capt. France, of Whitehaven; alſo, William Carly, an apprentice on-board the ſaid veſſel.

19. At Montſerrat, of a decline, Mrs. Lockhart, wife of the Hon. James-Potter L. of Dominica.

24. At St. John's, Antigua, the wife of Lieut.-col. Carter, nephew of Sir John C. of Portſmouth. She had recently arrived from Trinidad, where her huſband had died a ſhort time before; and ſhe was to have come to England in the Canada.

July 1. At Martinique, Madame De la Pagerie, mother of Madame Buonaparte. She was interred with great pomp at Les Trois Iſlets, her heart having been taken out and depoſited in a ſilver chalice, to be ſent to France.

5. Major Trotter, who fell in the late attack on Buenos Ayres, was a brother of Mr. Trotter Ruthven, Repreſentative in the late Parliament for the Borough of Downpatrick, and of Mr. Trotter, late confidential Secretary of Mr. Fox, and a nephew of the late Biſhop of Down. Major Trotter began his military career in the 88th regiment, in which he was preſent at the taking of Dunkirk. With that regiment he went to India, and accompanied the Indian Expedition to Egypt, where his merit attracted the notice of his ſuperiors, and he was, in conſequence, appointed to a ſituation on the Staff. After the commencement of the preſent war, General Beresford, the friend and patron of Capt. Trotter, being placed on the Staff in Ireland, appointed him his Aid-de-Camp. From that ſituation he was promoted to a Majority in the 88d. With the 88d Major Trotter went on the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope; and, as Acting Aſſiſtant Adjutant-General, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuch a manner in the attack and defeat of the Dutch Army, as to merit the public thanks of Sir David Baird, who commanded the Britiſh Force on that expedition. When the conqueſt of Buenos Ayres was achieved by the gallantry of the Britiſh Force under the conduct of General Beresford, that gallant and able Officer, from the high opinion he entertained of Major Trotter's courage and ability, wrote to him to come over with the reinforcement from the Cape, and appointed him Aſſiſtant Adjutant-general to the Britiſh Forces in South America. But, before the arrival of the reinforcement from the Cape, General Beresford and the little army under his command had been unfortunately compelled to ſurrender to the Spaniards; and the Force under Sir Samuel Achmuty had been accompanied out by an Aſſiſtant Adjutant-general, appointed in this country. That General, however, offered Major Trotter an appointment in the Quarter maſter-general's department, which he declined, requeſting only to be placed in ſome active ſituation, in which his exertions would tend moſt to the benefit of the ſervice. He was, in conſequence, appointed to command the Grenadiers in the attack on Maldonado, and on that occaſion again conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to obtain particular notice in the public thanks. In a ſkirmiſh in advancing to the attack of Monte Video, Major Trotter had a horſe ſhot under him, and received a wound in the hand, but was not thereby prevented from leading the Light Brigade, in conjunction with his gallant friend Colonel Brownrigg, on the deſperate ſervice of ſtorming the breach of that fortreſs. On that occaſion Major Trotter was the firſt man who mounted the breach, and followed by a few of the braveſt men, had the honour of opening the gates to the reſt of the Army. In a ſubſequent ſkirmiſh with a party of Spaniards, in the vicinity of Monte Video, Major Trotter received a ſevere wound through the body.

Captain Percy Burrell, of the 6th Reg. Dragoon-guards, youngeſt ſon of the late Sir William B. bart. of the county of Suſſex, and nearly related to the noble families of Northumberland and Gwydir. This gallant but unfortunate officer was edu-

cated

cated at Weſtminſter ſchool. His genius leading him to embrace a military life, he obtained a commiſſion in the 13th Regiment of Foot in 1797, and ſerved with that regiment in Ireland during the Rebellion in 1798, being preſent at every affair of conſequence in the county of Wexford. He was, ſubſequently, appointed aid-de-camp to Major-gen. Sir Charles Aſgill, bart.; and having been promoted to a troop of Dragoons in January 1800, remained on the Staff of the Army in Ireland till the general Peace in 1802. In the month of October, 1806, he ſailed from Falmouth with the Forces under Brig.-gen. Craufurd; which diviſion (after having been on-board ſhip nearly twelve months) finally joined the Army under Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke, in South America, where, at the ill-concerted attack on Buenos Ayres, he fell, while gallantly leading and animating his men againſt the Enemy, the command of the two ſquadrons of his Regiment having devolved on him on Lieut.-col. Kingſton being ſeverely wounded. To the character of a meritorious and promiſing officer, in Captain Burrell were united the diſpoſition and excellent qualities of an accompliſhed gentleman, which juſtly acquired the well-merited affection and eſteem of all his friends and acquaintance. The Writer of this ſketch ſerved ſeveral years with him in the ſame Regiment, and laments that it has fallen to his lot to record the loſs of a gentleman ſo highly reſpected while living, and whoſe military talents might have been of eſſential ſervice to his Country in that expedition, the diſaſters of which are ſtill ſo recent.

17. At his ſeat, Rippon lodge, Virginia, America, Col. Thomas Blackburn.

19. At New York, in his 54th year, Uriah Tracey, a ſenator of the United States, from the State of Connecticut.

20. Aged 55, Charles M'Cormick, LL.B. a man of active benevolence and real learning; of whom a more particular character ſhall appear in our next.

31. At ſea, on his voyage home, Mr. George Cole, of the Earl St. Vincent Eaſt Indiaman, ſon of J. H. C. eſq. of Norwich.

Aug. . . . At ſea, on-board the Ruſſian frigate Sywſhnay, bound to the Mediterranean, with ſpecie for the Ruſſian Fleet in the Levant, and which arrived in the Downs on the 31ſt, the Princeſs Galitzin, who was going to Liſbon for the benefit of her health, along with the Prince her huſband, and their two young children, but died on the paſſage about 11 days before the arrival of the ſhip in the Downs. She was reckoned one of the moſt beautiful women within the wide extent of the Ruſſian Empire; and was in her 27th year. The Ruſſian frigate ſaluted the Admiral at Deal, by firing 11 guns; which was returned by 9. Shortly afterwards, the Prince was put off in a boat, and was ſaluted by 13 guns, and the yards manned. He went on ſhore at Deal, to make arrangements for landing the corpſe, which was brought aſhore about three o'clock in the afternoon, put into a hearſe, and ſent off immediately to London, where it is to be embalmed, lay in ſtate, and thence ſent back to St. Peterſburg, for interment. The Prince and ſuite have ſince taken up their reſidence in London for a ſhort time.

Aged 55, Mr. Joſeph Richardſon, coal-merchant, of Hull.

At Hull, aged 63, Mr. John Marſhall, late of Cottingham. He has left the greateſt part of his property, conſiſting of ſeveral hundred pounds, to the Miniſter and Churchwardens of St. Mary's, Hull, the pariſh of Sutton, Cottingham, and ſeveral adjoining villages, for the uſe of the poor, to be laid out in bread.

At Ibberton, Wilts, in his 7th year, of the ſcarlet fever, George, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. George Waſſe; having ſurvived his ſiſter only a fortnight.

In his 83d year, Joſeph Dover, eſq. of Dickleburgh, Suffolk.

At Nuneaton, co. Warwick, much and deſervedly reſpected, Mr. Worthington.

Mr. Criſp, of Banbury; who had arrived there a few hours previous to being ſeized with violent ſpaſms in his ſtomach, of which he inſtantly expired.

At Chipping-Norton, co. Oxford, John Tinſon, who was found dead in his bed.

At Ockham, Surrey, aged 77, Mr. Robert Marter.

At Cobham, aged 24, Mrs. F. Woolgar.

At Guildford, aged 29, Mr. James Douglas, of the Crown inn.

Capt. Forreſt, of the Eton Volunteers, and governor of the Windſor Poor Knights.

Mr. Gleadhill, attorney, Token-houſe-yard, in partnerſhip with Mr. Payne.

Aug. 1. Lord Lavington, governor of the Weſt India Iſlands, and K.B.; of whom a more particular account in our next.

2. In Wilmot-ſquare, Bethnal-green, aged 82, Mr. Francis Croſſley.

3. Aged 38, Mrs. Brandenburg, wife of Mr. G. B. of the Thatched Houſe public-houſe, in the Lower-ſtreet, Iſlington. She became paralytic while in labour of her third child, and died in two days.

8. At his ſeat, the Retreat, near Danbury, Eſſex, aged 47, Thomas-Michael Nowell, eſq. the eldeſt branch of the antient family of the Nowells, of Read-hall, near Preſton, co. Lancaſter. He was eminent as a phyſician and promoter of the vaccine inoculation in the North of France; in which country he was ſo much reſpected,

ed, even in the time of the tyrant Robeſpierre, that every attention was paid to him, his family, and every perſon whom it fell in his way to protect. His abilities had ſuch weight with Buonaparte as to obtain him permiſſion to return to England or traverſe France. He has left a widow; and is ſucceeded by his ſon and only child, Alexander-John Nowell.

11. Aged 103, Elizabeth Bickett, of Northumberland-ſtreet, Newcaſtle; who enjoyed perfect good health till within ſix months of her death.

12. At St. Peterſburg, aged 93, Mrs. Angerſtein, mother of John-Julius A. eſq.

At Derry-Keale, King's County, Ireland, Marianne Baroneſs Roſſmore. Her Ladyſhip was the ſecond daughter of Charles Walſh, eſq. of Walſh park, co. Tipperary; and was married, Oct. 3, 1791, to Warner-William Lord Roſſmore, by whom ſhe has left iſſue five ſons and one daughter.

14. At South Shields, in his 19th year, Ralph, ſon of Mr. Thomas Hewſon, ſecretary to ſeveral aſſociated Underwriters there. He and two other young men were bathing on the Herd ſand, the tide then flowing; and in returning through a place called the Wheel he was drowned. The others could ſwim.

15. Aged 67, Rev. Richard Wainman, rector of Boddington, co. Northampton. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; LL.B. 1765; and preſented to this living by Wm. Wainman, eſq. for that turn.

Aged 21, John, ſon of Mr. S. Franks, an eminent carpenter at Huntingdon.

16. After much illneſs, aged 52, Mr. T. Voller, tobacconiſt, St. Paul's churchyard.

In her 47th year, Mrs. Chapman, wife of William C. eſq. of Pentonville.

17. Aged 77, Mrs. Weale, of Warwick.

Mrs. Brown, of Leiceſter, formerly of Hinckley, relict of Thomas B. gent. In her life-time the poor were much benefited by her charity; and by her will ſhe has bequeathed 200l. the intereſt to be given to poor widows in Hinckley.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, of a decline, Miſs Charlotte Golightly.

18. Shot in a duel, by Lieut. Heazle, in the neighbourhood of Stroud, Glouceſterſhire, Lieut. Delmont. The Coroner's Jury, after a minute inveſtigation, which occupied eight hours, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder againſt Lieut. Heazle, the challenger, and Lieut. Sergeaunt, of the 61ſt Regiment of Foot, who was the only ſecond in this unfortunate affair. Lieut. D. was ſhot in the back, before, it is ſuppoſed, he had time to turn round, on pacing from his antagoniſt to the allotted ſpace. The ball, which was diſcharged from a horſe-piſtol, went through his body, and afterwards perforated his arm. He continued ſenſible till the laſt; and freely forgave his antagoniſt. The cauſe of the quarrel was an aſperſion ſuppoſed to be paſſed upon the character of a female with whom Lieut. H. was acquainted. The remains of Lieut. D. were interred at Stroud. The funeral proceſſion was conducted with the ſtricteſt propriety and decorum. The pall was ſupported by the officers upon the recruiting ſervice in the place, followed by the chief mourners in cloaks; the medical gentlemen who attended the deceaſed, and aſſiſted at the diſſection of the body; the military parties in the town; ſix gentlemen of the neighbourhood, in deep mourning; and the Coroner cloſed the proceſſion. There was no firing over the grave, nor did any muſick accompany the proceſſion; but, on entering and depaſſing from the church, a ſolemn dirge was performed upon the organ. An immenſe concourſe of ſpectators attended to witneſs the ſolemnity; and the windows were crowded with people of all ranks, whoſe feelings were expreſſed by their tears and lamentations. The deceaſed was only 21 years of age, and univerſally eſteemed for his amiable diſpoſition, and gentlemanly manners: his premature death is moſt ſincerely deplored. He was the ſon of a gentleman in London, who reached Stroud about half an hour after his diſſolution; and whoſe diſtreſs of mind upon this truly melancholy occaſion was aggravated in no ſmall degree by the circumſtance of having loſt another promiſing ſon, a ſhort time ſince, in a ſimilar way, at the Iſland of Malta, where he was ſerving with his regiment. [See a letter in p. 829.]

At Bottle-Claydon, co. Oxford, William Everard; who, while at work in his ſhop, ſuddenly expired in an apoplectic fit.

At Hook-Norton, co. Oxford, aged 64, the Rev. W. Harris; who had been, for 20 years, a faithful and not unprofitable preacher of the Goſpel among Diſſenters of the Baptiſt perſuaſion.

Mrs. Ruſhworth, wife of John R. eſq. of Banbury, co. Oxford.

At Goſport, Matthew Woodd, eſq.

19. At Brighthelmſtone, Richard Johnſon, eſq. in the civil ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Miſs Charlotte Broadley, fourth daughter of the late Henry B. eſq. of Hull; and, on the 21ſt, Miſs B. eldeſt daughter of the ſaid H. B.

In Cateaton-ſtreet, the wife of Richard Rookſby, eſq.

20. At Alverley, co. Warwick, aged 80, Mrs. Hale; and, on the 22d, at Stourbridge, Hungerford Oliver, eſq. her brother.

21. At Killeſter-houſe, near Dublin, the Right Hon. Sir William-Gleadowe Newcomen, bart. one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council in Ireland,

land, and formerly Repreſentative in Parliament for the county of Longford. His paternal name was Gleadowe; and he aſſumed the name and arms of Newcomen on his marriage with Charlotte, in her own right, Viſcounteſs Newcomen, the only daughter and heireſs of Charles Newcomen, eſq. of Carrickglas, co. Longford, deſcended from a very antient family in that county; a branch of which obtained a patent of baronetage in 1623, ſoon after the firſt inſtitution of that order; which having lately become extinct, was revived in the late Baronet. Sir William has left iſſue by the Viſcounteſs an only ſon, the Hon. Sir Thomas Newcomen, bart. late M. P. for the county of Longford; and four daughters; viz. Jane; Tereſa, married to Sir Charles Turner, bart. of Kirkleatham, Yorkſh.; Charlotte, and Catharine.

At Gillingham, Dorſet, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Erle, ſiſter to the Rev. William-Liſle Bowles. Too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of one of the beſt of women. Her loſs will be ſeverely felt by the poor of that place.

At Dormington, Oxon, Sarah Smith, a reſpectable ſervant, who in a fit of inſanity drowned herſelf in a pond.

22. At Kilmurry, co. Cork, Mrs. Grant, wife of Thomas G. eſq. of Kilmurry, and ſiſter of Sir Richard Muſgrave, bart. of Turin, co. Waterford.

Aged 60, the wife of Mr. John Pagett, of Rothley, co. Leiceſter.

23. In Duncan-ſtreet, Cork, Mary, third daughter of Sir Robert Warren, bart. of Warren court, co. Cork, and wife of Daniel Gibbs, eſq. of Derry, in that county.

At the manſe of Abernyte, co. Perth, advanced in age, and in the 47th year of his miniſtry, the Rev. James Adamſon.

At Llwynbarried, co. Radnor, aged 53, Elizabeth, relict of Morgan Evans, eſq.

In Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. Penelope Madan, daughter of the late Major James M. of the Horſe-guards.

24. At Tunbridge Wells, after a long and painful illneſs, Elizabeth Beresford, lady of the Hon. William Beresford, Abp. of Tuam, brother of the late Marquis of Waterford. She was the ſecond daughter of John Fitzgibbon, eſq. M. P. for Newcaſtle, and ſiſter of the late Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and was married, in 1769, to Abp. Beresford, by whom ſhe had iſſue, 1. Marcus, in the Army, died unmarried; 2. John, in holy orders; 3. George de la Poer, rector of Innifcarra, co. Cork; 4. William, alſo in holy orders, married to the Lady Anna Bennet, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Tankerville; 5. Catherine, married to the Rev. Arthur Preſton; 6. Araminta, married to Thomas Birmingham Daly Sewell, grandſon of Thomas Earl of Louth, Baron Athenny, premier Baron of Ireland; 7. Harriet, married to the Rev. William Armſtrong; 8. Frances; 9. Louiſa, married to Thomas Hope, eſq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 10 years and 4 months, the youngeſt ſon of Sir George Wombwell, bart.

Maurice Mears, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the co. of Montgomery.

25. In Argyle-ſquare, Edinburgh, Mr. Patrick Murray, writer.

Mr. Gunning, landlord of the Toghill public-houſe, Briſtol. After eating a hearty breakfaſt, he took his uſual walk in the garden, and dropt down dead.

At Alconbury-Weſton, co. Huntingdon, aged 84, Mrs. Bowker, ſen.

At Southfleet, Kent, in his 21ſt year, Peter Raſhleigh, eſq. of Oriel college, Oxford, ſon of the Rev. Peter R. of Southfleet.

In her 39th year, Mrs. Leonora Thomas, wife of John T. eſq. of Great Baddow, a deputy lieutenant and in the commiſſion of the peace for Eſſex.

Aged 54, Mrs. Sealy, wife of Mr. John S. of Lambeth, and eldeſt daughter of John Corbyn, eſq. formerly of the Pump-houſe, near Bromſgrove, co. Worceſter.

The wife of Charles Pritchard, eſq. of Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

While bathing in Scot's pond, Bethnal-green, Mr. John Court, an Exciſe officer.

Miſs Sarah Starkey, daughter of Mr. S. ſtationer, of Newgate-ſtreet.

26. Aged 72, Mr. John Harriſon, of Derby, frameſmith.

In his 45th year, Mr. Richard Roſe, of the George inn at Derby.

At Southwell, Notts, the wife of George Hodgkinſon, jun. eſq.

At Shidfield lodge, near Wickham, co. Hants, Mrs. Sarah Bligh, wife of Capt. B. of his Majeſty's ſhip Alfred, in the Baltic.

James Wilſon, eſq. of Kendal, in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland. He was ſeized with an apoplectic fit while travelling to London in the Northampton ſtage-coach, and was taken to the houſe of Mr. Winkfield, an eminent ſurgeon, in Market-ſtreet, Herts, where he ſoon died.

Mr. Stinſon, proprietor of a wine-vault in Newgate-ſtreet. He fell down while ſerving in his ſhop, and inſtantly expired.

27. At Hampſtead, aged 70, Mr. David Jones, upwards of 30 years an eminent woollen-draper, man's mercer, &c. of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet and Great St. Helen's, but had retired from buſineſs for many years. He was an honeſt tradeſman; and lived greatly reſpected.

28. Mr. Robert Wilſon, clerk to a coal-merchant. About ſix in the morning, as he was walking over the coal-barges near Blackfriers bridge, he ſlipped, fell overboard, and was drowned.

At

At Clapton, Middleſex, the wife of Edward Brockſopp, eſq. of Savage-gardens.

In his 73d year, Mr. Iſaac Auber, of Camberwell, Surrey.

While on a viſit at Sydenham, in Kent, John Jones, eſq. of Frankly, near Bradford, Wilts, many years in the commiſſion of the peace for Wilts and Somerſet.

At the Deanry at Battle, Suſſex, Mrs. Birch, relict of the Rev. Thomas B. late rector of Thoreſby, co. Lincoln.

Aged 69, Mrs. Marſham, relict of Rob. M. eſq. of Stratton, Norfolk.

29. Aged 62, Mr. Thomas Taylor, landlord of the Sun public-houſe in St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Lincoln.

At his houſe in King's-gate-ſtreet, Winchester, aged 77, James Rivers, eſq. brother to the late Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart. prebendary of that cathedral.

At Denton, Norfolk, Samuel Blackwell Henley, eſq. formerly a merchant of eminence at St. Peterſburg.

John Willett, eſq. of Pontefract, York.

At Chriſt's hoſpital, George-Arthur, ſon of Mr. Lawrence Gwynne, mathematical maſter of that ſeminary.

30. At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 82, Mr. William Slaughter, the oldeſt jurat of that Corporation, of which he was three times mayor; and where, for many years, he was in conſiderable buſineſs as a tanner.

Mr. James Nicholſon, of York, ſuppoſed to have been the beſt performer on the pipe and tabor in the kingdom.

In his 53d year, Mr. Bartholomew Nelſon, merchant, of Lynn, Norfolk, a diſtant relative of the never-to-be-forgotten Hero of the Nile.

At Weymouth, aged 18, Miſs Macleod, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Hume, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare; a young lady of uncommon beauty, and fine and cultivated underſtanding.

31. Aged 79, Sarah, ſiſter of the late Rev. Robert Styleman, of Norwich.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Langford, relict of John L. eſq. of Worceſter.

At Bedfont, Middleſex, Mrs. Reed, wife of William R. eſq.

At Stowey-houſe, Somerſet, Georgina, lady of Lord William Stuart, ſon of the Marquis of Bute. Her Ladyſhip was the daughter of Cornwallis Maude, Viſcount Hawarden, by Anne-Iſabella, ſiſter of Charles Stanley, Viſcount Monk; was born in 1781; and married in June, 1806, to Lord William.

Lately, on-board the Ganges Eaſt Indiaman, on his return to England, Lieutenant Law, late of the 77th Foot, and ſon of the Rev. Dr. L. Archdeacon of Rochester.

Sept. .... Aged 21, three days after his appointment to S. George's Fever hoſpital, Dublin, D. Mercer, a fine young man. He was the *protégé* of Dr. Plunket; and had an amiable mother and three ſiſters looking up to him for their ſupport and protection.

Suddenly, at Carliſle, Mr. M. Wilkinſon, drawing and writing-maſter. He had been at church; and immediately on his return home, while entering his parlour, he fell dead upon the floor.

Mr. Bayley, hatter, of Marlborough. On his return from the Iſle of Wight, where he had been for the benefit of his health, he died in the coach, about four miles from Newbury, Berks.

Mr. Thomas Naſh, attorney, of Abingdon, one of the coroners for Berks.

As Mrs. Travy, of Hackney, was walking out with her child, ſhe heard a number of people, armed with ſtaves, &c. exclaiming "A mad dog!" and ſaw a dog advancing towards her; which ſo much alarmed her that ſhe ſwooned; in which ſtate ſhe continued, except a few ſhort intervals, till the next day, when ſhe appeared more compoſed; but ſo powerfully was the impreſſion fixed on her mind, that in a ſhort time ſhe ſunk into her former ſtate, and expired.

In Enfield work-houſe, of hydrophobia, from the bite of a mad dog, aged 24, David Warren, labourer.

On Enfield Chace-ſide, after ſeveral years confinement from a palſy, Philipps, third wife and widow of Mr. William Herbert, who died March 17, 1795. She was daughter of John Croſhold, mayor of Norwich, and niece to the late Robert Marſham, eſq. of Stratton-Strawleſs, Norfolk, whoſe widow died Aug. 27. See vol. LXV. pp. 262, 345.

After a few days illneſs, aged 23, John-Till Adams, of Cannon-ſtreet, one of the Society of Friends. He was a young man of great promiſe, and of good natural parts. His education was confined to the common courſe of Engliſh inſtruction; but he evinced an ardour for ſtudy, and the acquirement of uſeful knowledge, that has ſeldom been ſurpaſſed. Under circumſtances little favourable to improvement, he obtained a large ſtock of general information, which rendered his converſation agreeable and inſtructive. Theſe qualities of his mind were, however, excelled by the goodneſs of his heart; for he was a dutiful ſon, an affectionate brother, and a ſincere friend; while the ſimplicity of his manners, added to an amiable and frank diſpoſition, endeared him to all with whom he was connected.

Sept. 1. Suddenly, while dreſſing herſelf, Sarah James, ſervant to Major Davis, of Penzance, Cornwall.

At Edinburgh, the Lady Louiſa Orde, fifth daughter of Robert Jocelyn, the firſt Earl of Roden, and wife of Col. Orde, of Weechwood, co. Durham.

Aged

Aged 42, John Abearn Palmer, eſq. of Uppingham, Rutland.

Advanced in age, the Rev. Mr. Woodburn, vicar of Romſey, Hants, in the patronage of Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

In his 84th year, Mr. John Duffin, fanmaker, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, where he had reſided 70 years in one houſe.

2. At Paris, in an advanced age, Le Brun, the French Poet. He was a member of the National Inſtitute, and of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Thomas Middleton, of Little St. Thomas Apoſtle, London.

In Red Lion paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, aged 34, Mr. Robert Jones, a maſter ſawyer.

After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Place, wife of the Rev. H. P. rector of Marnhull, co. Dorſet.

3. In Sackville-ſtreet, Dublin, Richard Dawſon, eſq. M. P. for the county of Monaghan; a zealous oppoſer of the Union, and the independent aſſertor of every meaſure which he conceived would promote the intereſt of his Country, to which he was firmly attached. He was the eldeſt ſon of the late Richard Dawſon, eſq. of Ardee (by Anne, ſecond daughter of Sir Edward O'Brien, bart. of Dromoland, co. Clare), and nephew of Thomas Dawſon, Viſcount Cremorne, to whoſe barony of Cremorne, with an eſtate of 20,000*l. per annum*, he was the preſumptive heir. He was born April 16, 1762; and married, May 22, 1784, Catherine, fourth daughter of Col. Arthur Graham, of Hockley, co. Armagh; and has left iſſue an only ſon, Richard-Thomas, born Auguſt 31, 1788, preſumptive heir to the barony of Cremorne; and four daughters; Penelope-Catherine, Anna-Maria, Eliza, and Louiſa.

Aged 24, William-Hull Garlick, eſq. of Wollaſton, co. Northampton.

Mrs. Roſe, wife of Mr. John R. printer, of Briſtol.

At her father's houſe, in Camden-place, Bath, Miſs Iſabella Courtenay, ſecond daughter of Colonel C.

At his father's houſe, in Glouceſter-place, Mary-la-Bonne, of a deep decline, John-Charles Fitzgerald, eſq. only ſon of John F. eſq.

The wife of Mr. Thomas, of Cornhill.

4. At his lodgings at Portſea, Hants, Sir Robert Chalmers, bart. commander of the Alexander lazaretto, at the Mother-bank.

At her houſe in New King-ſtreet, Bath, Mrs. Vowell, reliſt of Major V. who died about 9 months ſince.

At Beccles, Suffolk, aged 50, after a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe endured with admirable compoſure and reſignation, Mrs. Suſan Aldis, wife of Mr. William A. of that town. In the reſpective ſtations of wife and mother, Mrs. A. was beneficent and gratifying; and in her friendſhip, zealous and ſincere. In ſhort, ſhe was beloved by many, and reſpected by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance; and has left an indulgent huſband and four children to lament her loſs. Her eldeſt ſon, as a duty incumbent on him, drew up this little article, to perpetuate the memory of one of the beſt of parents.

5. At Bath, George-Auguſtus-Lumley Saunderſon, Earl of Scarborough. His Lordſhip was in his 54th year; and is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his next brother, Richard Lumley, who took the name of Savile, a Lieutenant-colonel in the army, and who is married to Viſcount Middleton's ſiſter. Richard, the fourth Earl, and father of the late, was Deputy Earl Marſhal of England, and married Barbara, ſiſter to the late Sir Geo. Savile, bart. who left his fortune to his ſiſter's ſecond ſon; and ſhould he become Earl of Scarborough, then the ſame to deſcend to the third ſon; and ſo on, in order that the two eſtates ſhould not unite with the title in one and the ſame perſon. The Savile eſtate, which is conſiderably larger than the Scarborough, has, of courſe, under the will, been hitherto enjoyed by the ſecond ſon, the Hon. R. Lumley Savile, now Earl of Scarborough, who, on coming to his title, muſt reſign the larger eſtate, which he has hitherto poſſeſſed, and take the inferior one, with the earldom. The Hon. and Rev. John, rector of Wintringham, who has ſeveral children, will now enjoy the Savile fortune. On the 16th, the Earl's remains were interred in the Abbey-church, Bath. His brother, the Hon. Col. Lumley, was chief mourner; and the pall was ſupported by David Hartley, Samuel Hartley, W. H. Hartley, and —— White, eſqrs.

At Gilmore park, in Scotland, Lieutenant-colonel John Pringle.

6. Mr. Pardoe, farmer, of the Yew-tree, near Ombersley. Returning from Kidderminſter fair, on the 4th, he was thrown from his horſe, through the animal taking fright, and received ſuch a contuſion on the back of his head, that he remained ſpeechleſs till this morning, when he expired, leaving a wife and ſeveral children.

At his cottage at Teddington, Middleſex, aged 67, Thomas Whitehurſt, eſq.

In St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Gibbs, of Stilton, co. Huntingdon; whoſe death was occaſioned by breaking his ſhin a few days before.

At Rayne parſonage, Eſſex, Mrs. Greenhill, widow of the late Thomas G. eſq. of Watford, Herts.

7. At Brightheimſtone, Robert Robſon, eſq. of Batterſea-riſe, Surrey.

At Hammerſmith, Middleſex, the wife of Mr. Charles Grover, ſurgeon.

At

At Hereford, aged 78, Lacon Lambe, eſq. of Henwood, co. Warwick, father of Dr. L. late of Warwick.

At Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, where ſhe was on a viſit, aged 57, Mrs. Shillito, wife of John S. gent. of Ickworth park, Suffolk.

At Haſtings, Suſſex, whither he went for the recovery of his health, in the meridian of life, of an apoplectic affection, the Rev. Richard Salway Booth.

8. At Brighthelmſtone, aged 58, Peter Mackenzie, eſq. of Vere, in Jamaica.

Aged 20, Miſs Margaret-Frances Ogle, daughter of Colonel O. of Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey.

9. Miſs Jemima Wycly, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. jeweller, of Goſwell-place.

Aged 100 years and 6 months, Mrs. Mary Alcock, of Aby, near Louth, co. Lincoln. The ſhirt which ſhe made for her firſt child ſerved for 39 other children in their infancy.

10. Horatio-Robert, ſon of Mr. Hall, ſtationer, High Holborn.

11. At his houſe at Clapham, Surrey, Sir William Staines, knt. the venerable Alderman of Cripplegate Ward, in the City of London, who had paſſed the Civic Chair with equal reputation to himſelf and advantage to his fellow-citizens. He was elected into the Common Council for the Ward of Cripplegate in 1783; appointed one of the Deputies of that extenſive Ward in 1791; elected Alderman in 1793; knighted 1796; ſerved the office of Sheriff 1797, and that of Lord Mayor in 1801. Theſe ſeveral offices he filled with the utmoſt integrity. He raiſed himſelf by honeſt induſtry to opulence; and always had the good ſenſe to acknowledge his humble origin. In him the poor have loſt a fatherly protector, his tenants a kind landlord, and his workmen an indulgent and beneficent maſter. His illneſs was ſevere, but borne with Chriſtian fortitude. The remains of this worthy man were on Saturday the 19th removed from his houſe at Clapham, and depoſited in his family-vault in Cripplegate church-yard. The proceſſion ſet out from Clapham about 12 o'clock; proceeded over London bridge; ſtopped for a very ſhort time at the Manſion-houſe, and arrived at the church at two. There were ten mourning-coaches, in one of which were the civic ſword and mace, accompanied by the proper officers; in the next were the Lord Mayor and Recorder of London. In the others were two Aldermen, ſeveral Common Council-men, and many of the deceaſed's friends. The mourning-coaches were followed by the private carriages of the deceaſed, the Lord Mayor, &c. At the end of Alderſgate-ſtreet, the proceſſion was met by the beadles and charity children of Cripplegate pariſh, who accompanied the body to the church.

Suddenly, aged 94, Mrs. Perry; who, with her huſband, long kept the garden at the Old Palace at Enfield.

Mr. Jn. Oldfield, maſter of the Bell and Johnny Gilpin public-houſe at Edmonton.

At Clanville, Hants, aged 72, the Rev. John Lockton.

12. At Doncaſter, aged 76, Edward Miller, Muſ.D. His various publications were very popular. His firſt attempt as an author was in a pamphlet, intituled "The Tears of Yorkſhire, on the Death of the Moſt Noble the Marquis of Rockingham," who was his patron. "As a proof," Dr. M. ſays, "how much this great and good man was beloved, 600 copies of this literary trifle were ſold in the courſe of a few hours, on the day of his interment in York minſter." His Pſalms of David, for the Church of England, were patronized by his Majeſty and the Clergy, and went forth with a liſt of near 5000 ſubſcribers. Other works, compoſed expreſſly for the Diſſenters, promiſe to become the ſtandard of ſinging in their reſpective ſocieties. The Poetry of Watts and Weſley have received freſh charms, from a ſtyle at once familiar and expreſſive, and admirably adapted to the capacity of public congregations. Dr. M. was alſo author of the "Elements of Thorough Baſs and Compoſition." He had been 50 years organiſt at Doncaſter; of which, and its vicinity, by the aſſiſtance of many learned friends in the neighbourhood, and their communications, he publiſhed the "Hiſtory and Antiquities," 1805, 4to; towards which the Corporation gave him 50l.; and which fee reviewed in our vol. LXXV. pp. 910, 938. He was one of the very few ſurvivors who performed in the Oratorios of Handel, under the perſonal direction of that immortal Compoſer.

13. At Bethnal-houſe (a private aſylum for lunaticks), aged 32, Mr. Peter Hand, printer, late of White Lion-ſtr. Pentonville.

Rev. Winfred Wilſon, of Colwick, in Staffordſhire.

14. At his ſeat at Rainham, Norfolk, George Townſhend, Marquis Townſhend, of Rainham, Viſcount Townſhend, Baron Townſhend, of Lynn, and a Baronet; Lord-lieutenant and Vice-admiral of Norfolk; a Field-marſhal, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Dragoon-guards, and Governor of Jerſey; cloſing, in his 84th year, a long life, laudably devoted and honourably employed in the ſervice of his Country. His Lordſhip was a godſon of his Majeſty George I.; and ſerved under George II. in the battle of Dettingen. He ſerved alſo in the battles of Fontenoy, Culloden, and Laſeldt; alſo at the memorable ſiege of Quebec, which town fell

fell into his hands as Commander in Chief, after the deplored death of the immortal Wolfe. His Lordſhip was alſo at the battle of Fellinghauſen; and ſerved a campaign in Portugal, under that renowned general, Count La Lippe. He ſerved the offices of Lieutenant-general and Maſter-general of the Ordnance; and filled the ſtation of Viceroy of Ireland for five years, during which he peculiarly conciliated the affections of the people. By his firſt wife, Charlotte, Baroneſs De Ferrers, of Chartley, only daughter of the Earl of Northampton, he has left the Earl of Leiceſter, now Marquis of Townſhend, Lord John Townſhend, and Lady Elizabeth Loftus. The Marchioneſs died, moſt univerſally regretted, during the Marquis's viceroyalty in Ireland. His ſecond marriage was with Miſs Anna Montgomery, the youngeſt daughter of the late Sir William M. bart. by his firſt marriage; and by this lady the Marquis has left ſix children; namely, Lady Anne-Hudſon, the Ducheſs of Leeds, two unmarried daughters, and two ſons.

At Briſtol, of a conſumption, Miſs Newton, niece and only ſurviving relative of the celebrated Chatterton, for whoſe benefit an edition of his Works was lately publiſhed by ſubſcription, under the direction of Mr. Southey and Mr. Cottle. (See vol. LXXIV. p. 722.)

In an apoplectic fit, while walking on the Steyne, at Brighthelmſtone, James Hawkins, eſq. of Croydon, Surrey.

15. In his 59th year, Mr. Alderman Barbidge, of Leiceſter; of which borough he ſerved the office of mayor in 1792, and diſcharged his public duties with integrity and independence. In private life he was deſervedly eſteemed, as an affectionate father, a good neighbour, and ſincere friend.

Aged 76, Mr. T. Wilkins, 40 years a ſchoolmaſter at Grantham, co. Lincoln.

16. At Leiceſter, aged 70, Mrs. Lee, relict of the late Rev. John Lee, M. A. rector of Burton Overy, in Leiceſterſhire.

At Huntingdon, aged 35, Edward-Lloyd Edwards, eſq. only ſon of Edward E. eſq. of Cerrigllwydion, near Ruthin, in Denbighſhire, and late major of the Royal Flintſhire Militia.

At Chicheſter, Suſſex, Mrs. Lane, wife of William L. eſq. of the Minerva Office, Leadenhall-ſtreet.

Suddenly, while in the act of lighting the candles at Lady Huntingdon's chapel, at Bath, ——— Jones.

In his 69th year, John Thompſon, eſq. of Chiſwick, Middleſex.

17. At the vicarage-houſe at Linton, co. Cambridge, of a decline, Mrs. Fiſher, wife of the Rev. Edmund F. and daughter of Mrs. Collin, of Walden, and ſiſter to the Rev. John Collin, reſtor of Quendon, and Captain Collin, of Walden. She has left four young children.

At Norton-Fitzwarren, after a ſhort illneſs, Thomas Bampfyld Tyndale, eſq. barrack-maſter at Taunton, Somerſet, and adjutant of the Langport Volunteers.

At her father's ſeat, Florence, third daughter of John Jones, eſq. of Lanarth court, in Monmouthſhire.

At Brighthelmſtone, Major Alexander Macfarlan, in the E. I. Company's ſervice.

Suddenly, John Withers, eſq. of Pixton-hill, Suſſex.

18. In her 20th year, Charlotte, eldeſt daughter of James Lindſay, eſq. of Merton, co. Surrey.

At Dartford, Kent, Mr. Henry Couchman, veterinary ſurgeon.

At Barnwood, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Morris; relict of the late John M. eſq. and mother of Robert M. eſq. M.P. for Glouceſter.

19. At Brompton, in his 75th year, Rear-admiral John Robinſon, of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand. His remains were interred in St. Clement's church, Strand, followed by his two ſons and ſix Naval Captains.

At Stanmore, Middleſex, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Wm. R. eſq. and mother of Rev. Mr. R. vicar of St. Peter's at St. Alban's.

At the houſe of his ſon-in-law (James Huſſey, eſq.) at Saliſbury, E. Hinxman, eſq. of Durnford-houſe, one of the aldermen of that city.

20. Found dead on Enfield chace, ſuppoſed from a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Benjamin Knott, farmer.

At Chertſey, Surrey, after a long illneſs, Miſs Wightwick, eldeſt daughter of John W. eſq. of Sandgates.

At Wootton-Baſſett, John Ralph, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Wilts, and an alderman of Wootton-Baſſett.

21. At Lewes, Suſſex, aged 61, much regretted, Francis Whitfeld, eſq. banker.

26. At his houſe in Kingſland, Mr. Geoſ Murray, many years a ſhoe contractor for the Royal Navy.

At Hanwell, after a long illneſs, in her 29th year, Miſs Hanſard, eldeſt daughter of Mr. H. of Great Turnſtile, Holborn.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Auguſt 25, to September 22, 1807.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between			50 and 60	86
Males 619	1214		Males 583	1135		2 and 5	107		60 and 70	77
Females 595			Females 552			5 and 10	57		70 and 80	48
Whereof have died under 2 years old 463						10 and 20	31		80 and 90	22
Peck Loaf 3s.8d.; 3s.8d.; 3s.8d.; 3s.8d.						20 and 30	71		90 and 100	2
Salt £.1. 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d.½ per pound.						30 and 40	87		100 0 105	0
						40 and 50	84			

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1807.

Day of Month	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	3perCt. 1797.	Long Annt.	Short Annt.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annt.	New Annt.	Omnium.	Irish 3perCt.	Imp1 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	232½	63⅛	62⅝ a ¾	81⅝	96⅛	———	18⅛	———	———	par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.	———	63	———	½ pr.	———	62⅝	20 19 0	2 perCt.dife.
29	———	63⅜	62⅝ a ¾	81⅝	96⅛	———	18	———	———	1 dif. par	par 1 pr.	———	———	———	¼ pr.	———	62½	20 19 0	2 perCt.dife.
30	Sunday																		
31	———	63½	62⅝ a ¾	81⅝	96⅛	———	18⅛	———	———	par 1 dif.	1 dif. 1 pr.	———	———	———	¼ pr.	———	———	20 19 0	2 perCt.dife.
1	234½	63¼	62 a ⅝	81⅜	96	100⅛	18	———	———	1 dif. par	1 pr. 1 dif.	———	———	62⅝	¼ pr.	94	———	20 19 0	2 perCt.dife.
2	———	shut	62½	shut	96⅛	———	———	———	177	par 1 dif.	par 1 dif.	———	———	———	———	———	———	20 19 0	2 perCt.dife.
3	234	shut	62¼ a ⅜	shut	96⅛	———	18	———	———	par 1 dif.	par 1 dif.	———	———	———	⅛ pr. par	94⅝	62⅛	20 19 0	2 perCt.dife.
4	234	shut	62¼ a ⅜	shut	96⅛	———	18⅛	———	———	par 1 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	67½	———	———	¼ pr.	shut	62⅜	20 19 0	2 perCt.dife.
5	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	18⅛	———	———	par 1 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	———	shut	———	———	shut	———	20 19 0	2 perCt.dife.
6	Sunday																		
7	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	———	1 a 2 dif.	67½	shut	———	½ pr.	shut	———	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
8	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	par 1 dif.	2 dif. par	———	shut	———	⅛ a ¼ pr.	shut	———	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
9	shut	64	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	par 1 dif.	par 1 dif.	———	shut	———	¼ pr.	shut	62⅜	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
10	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	2 a 1 dif.	2 a 1 dif.	———	shut	62½	¼ pr.	shut	———	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
11	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	par 1 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	———	shut	———	⅛ pr. par	shut	62⅛	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
12	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	1 dif.	2 a 1 dif.	———	shut	———	par ¼ dif.	shut	———	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
13	Sunday																		
14	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	175	———	1 a 2 dif.	67½	shut	———	⅛ a ¼ dif.	shut	62⅛	20 19 0	1 perCt dife.
15	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	2 a 1 dif.	2 a 1 dif.	67	shut	62⅛	¼ dif. par	shut	———	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
16	shut	63⅛	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	1 dif. par	1 dif. par	———	———	shut	¼ pr.	shut	62⅜	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
17	shut	63⅜	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	175½	par 1 dif.	1 dif. par	———	———	shut	par ¼ dif.	shut	———	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
18	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	par	par 1 pr.	———	———	shut	⅛ dif.	shut	62⅛	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
19	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	1 dif. par	1 dif. par	———	shut	———	⅛ a ¼ dif.	shut	———	20 19 0	1 perCt.dife.
20	Sunday																		
21	holiday																		
22	holiday																		
23	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	shut	175¾	par 1 dif.	par 1 dif.	67¼	shut	———	par	shut	62⅛	20 19 0	Full Money
24	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	shut	174	par 1 dif.	par 1 dif.	———	shut	———	par	shut	62⅛	20 19 0	Full Money
25	231½	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	shut	———	par 1 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	———	shut	62½	par ¼ pr.	shut	62½	20 19 0	Full Money
26	231	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	shut	174½	par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.	———	shut	62⅝	par	shut	62⅝	20 19 0	Full Money
27	Sunday																		

N. B. From the 9th of September, 3 per Cent. Reduced fold as above, with the Dividend for Opening. From the 4th of September, Bank Stock ditto ditto.

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